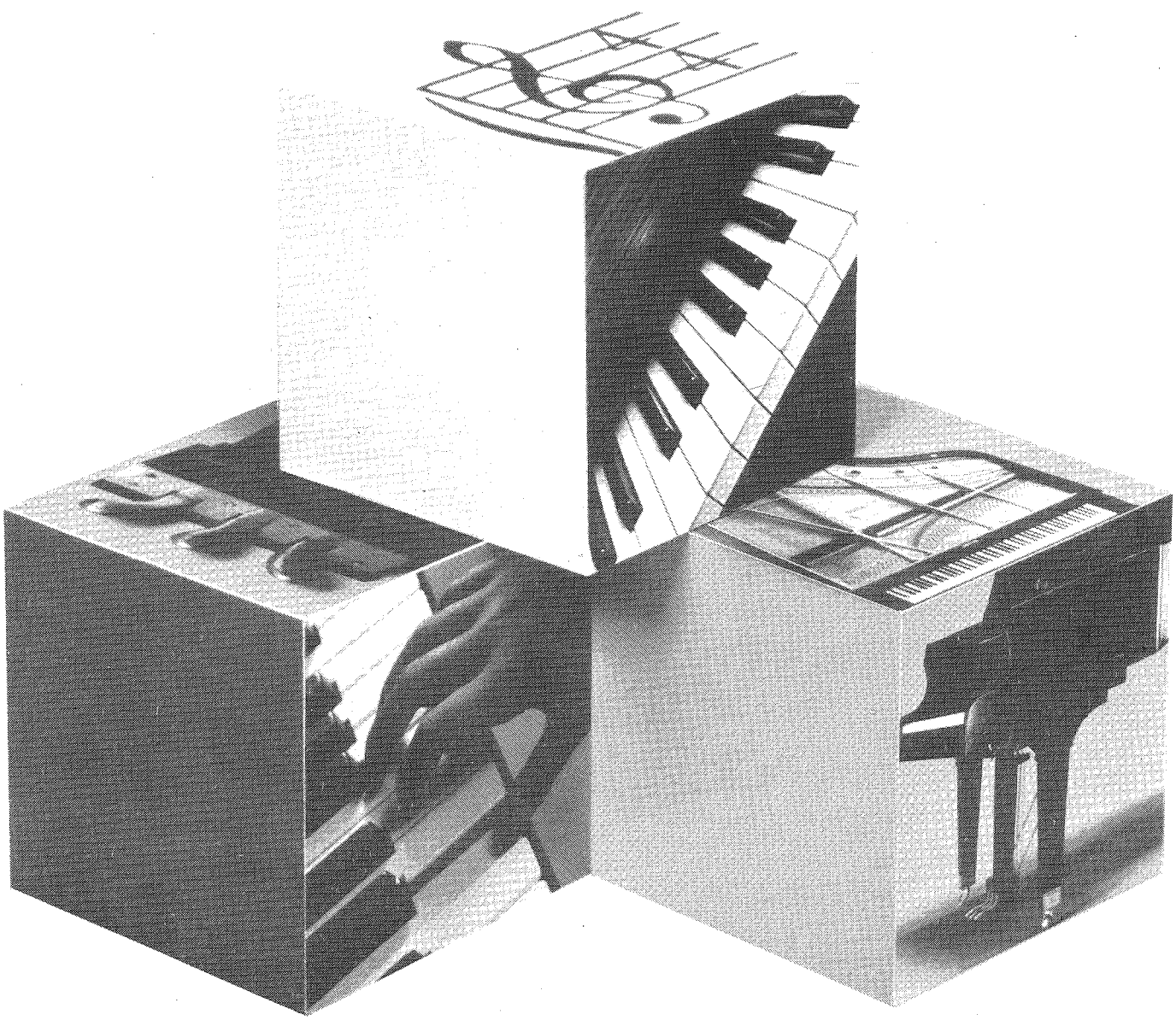
VISIT…

BASTIEN PIANO BASICS PIANO

LEVEL 4



BY JAMES BASTIEN

KJOS NEIL A. KJOS MUSIC COMPANY • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Music Dictionary

TERM	SIGN or ABBREVIATION	MEANING
A Tempo		return to original speed
Accent Sign	>	play the note or notes louder
Alla Breve	𝄵	$\frac{2}{2}$ time, or "cut time"; two strong beats to the measure
Alla Marcia		in march time
Allegretto		moderately fast
Allegro		fast
Andante		slowly (walking tempo)
Animato		lively
Binary Form		a two-part form made of Sections A and B
Cantabile		singing style, lyrical
Chromatic Scale		a scale made of twelve half steps that may begin on any note
Coda	𝄌	ending
Common Time	𝄴	another way of indicating $\frac{4}{4}$ time
Con Brio		with vigor and spirit
Con Moto		with motion
Con Spirito		with spirit
Crescendo	*cresc.*	gradually play louder
Da Capo al Coda	*D. C. al Coda* 𝄌	repeat from the beginning and play to the sign (𝄋); then skip to the 𝄌 Coda and play to the end
Dal Segno al Fine	*D. S. al Fine*	return to the sign (𝄋) and play to the *Fine*
Decrescendo	*decresc.*	gradually play softer
Diminuendo	*dim.*	gradually play softer
Dolce		sweetly
Dynamics		signs that indicate ranges of volume from soft to loud
Fermata	𝄐	hold the note or notes longer
Fine		the end
Forte	*f*	loud
Fortissimo	*ff*	very loud
Grazioso		gracefully
Largo		very slowly
Legato		smooth and connected tones, usually indicated by a slur

(continued on the inside back cover)

Dear teachers and parents:

Piano, Level 4 presents important new information for the student. The learning sequence is carefully graded to assure steady progress, while the full-color illustrations entertain and reinforce along the way. The selection of pieces includes original works as well as familiar folk songs and pop styles in creative, enjoyable arrangements.

The companion books—**Theory** and **Performance**—are coordinated page-by-page (see *Contents*) to provide thorough reinforcement of basic concepts. The **Bastien Music Flashcards** may be assigned for extra drill in learning notes, key signatures, music signs, and terms. The **Bastien Music Notebook**, an assignment book, may be used throughout the series.

We offer you our best wishes for continued success at this level of advancement.

Neil A. Kjos Music Company
James Bastien
Jane Smisor Bastien

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*To reinforce the feeling of achievement, the teacher or student may put a √ when the page has been mastered.

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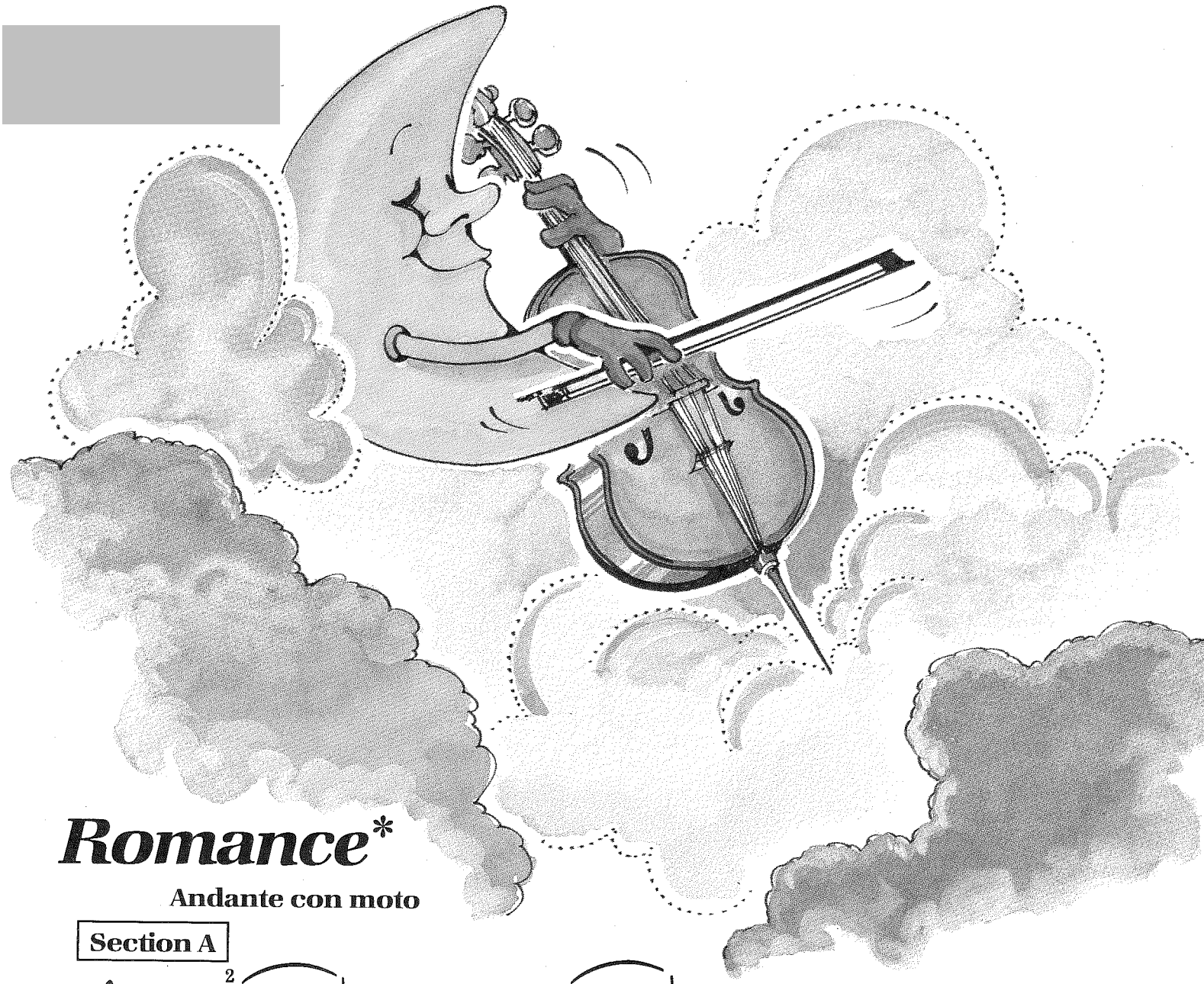
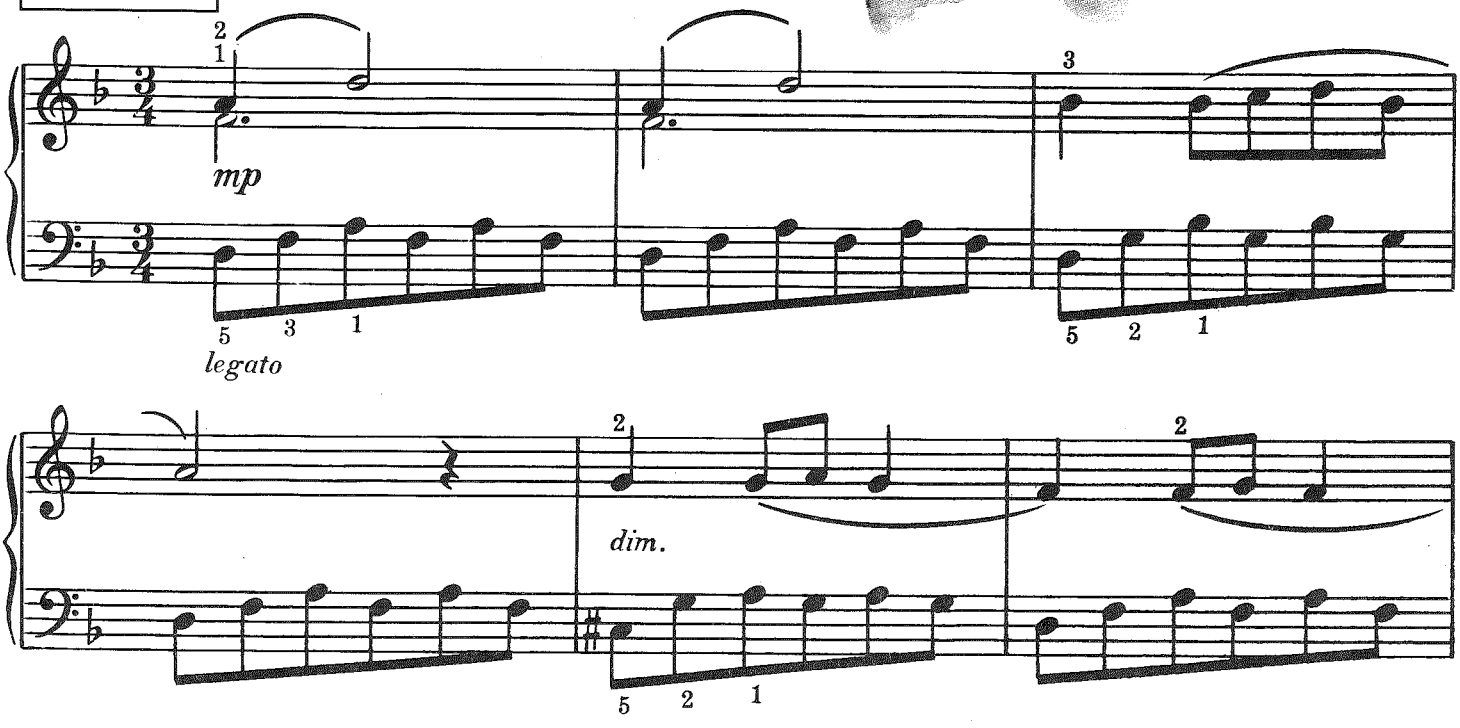


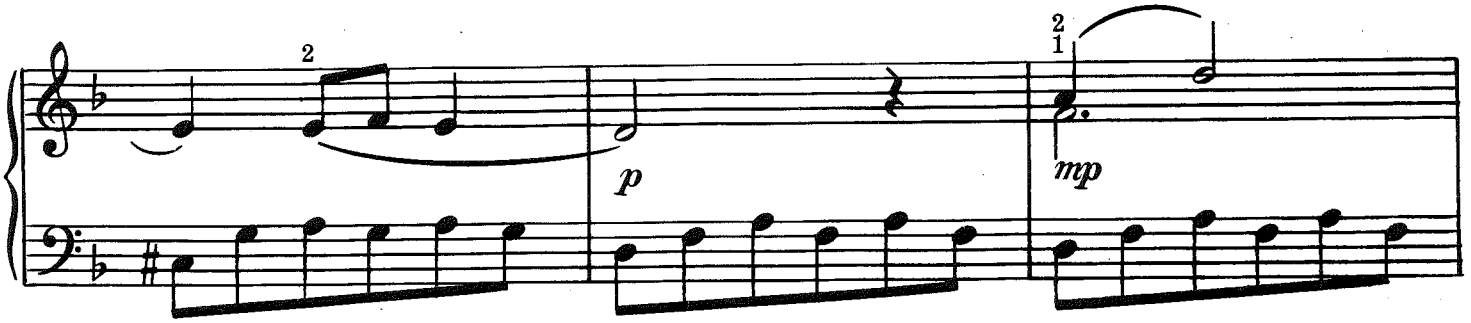
Romance*

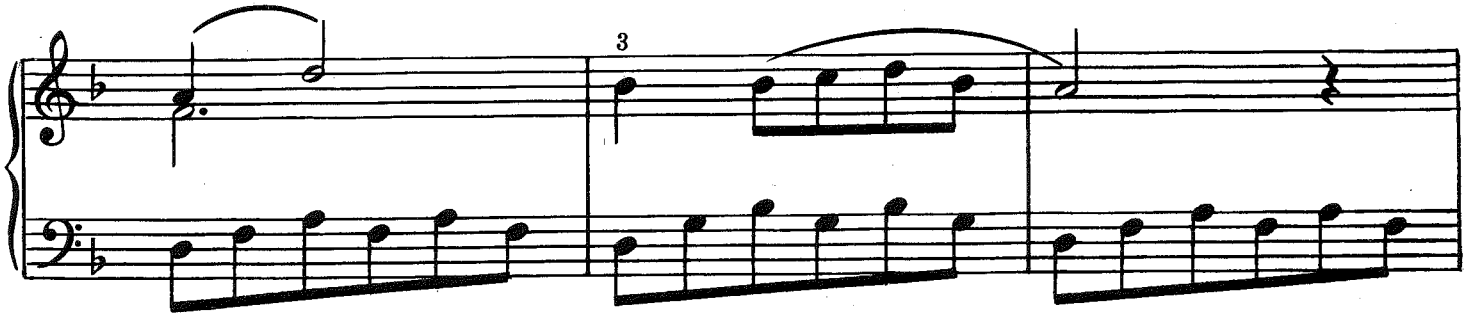
Andante con moto

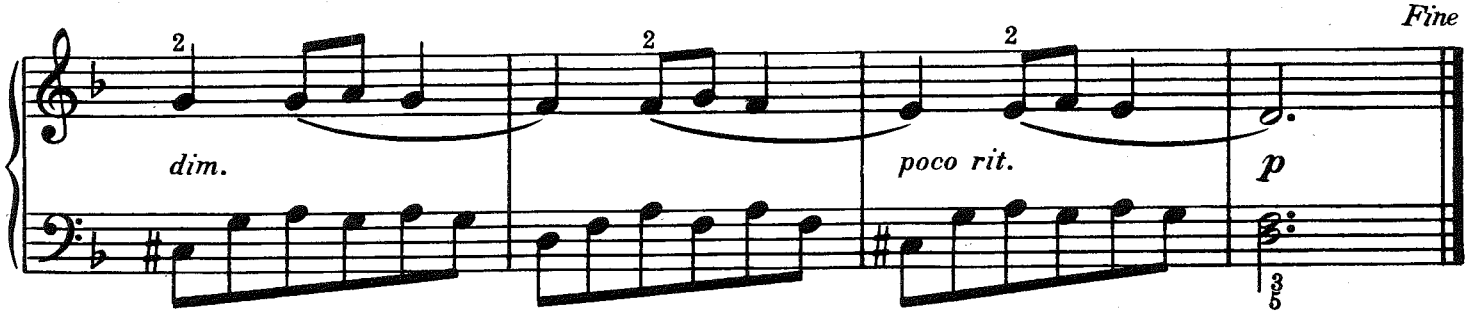
Section A



Romance is a name given to slow compositions of a song-like character.







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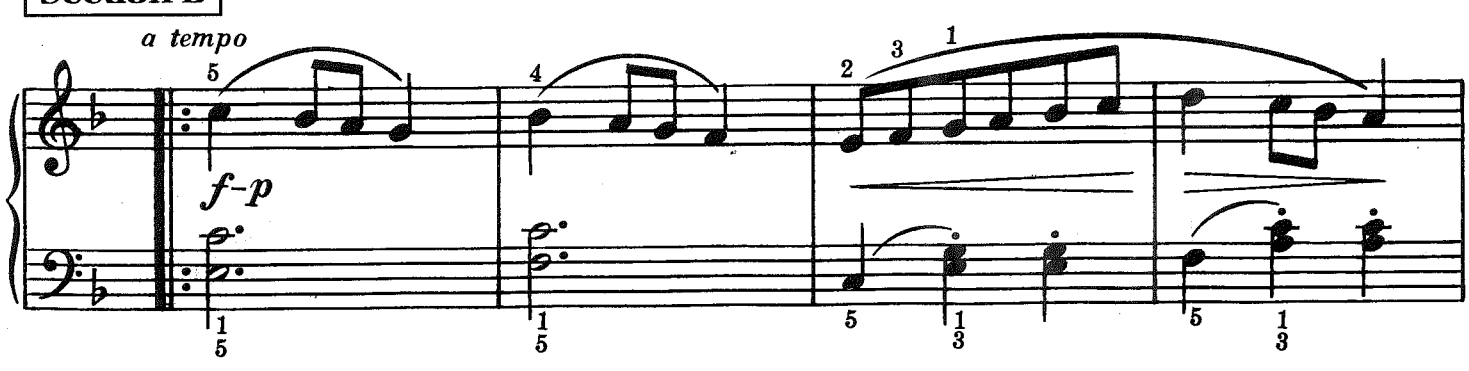
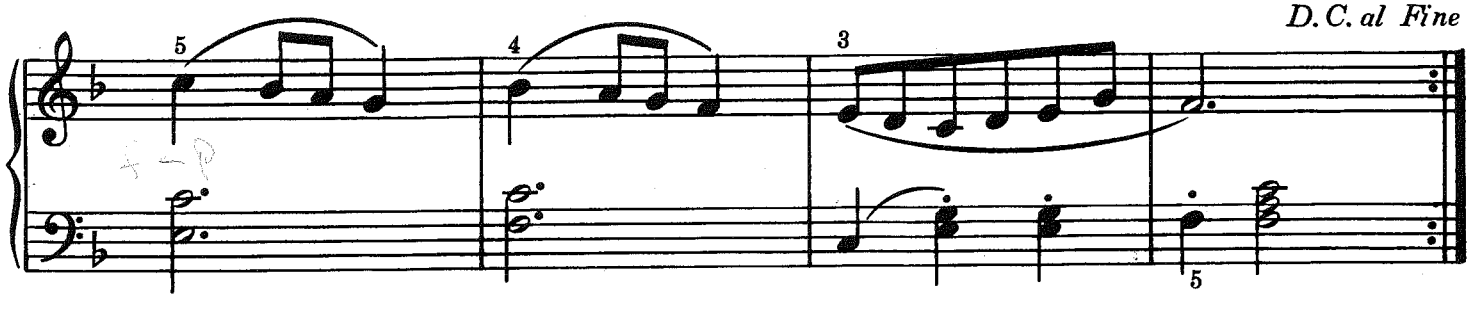




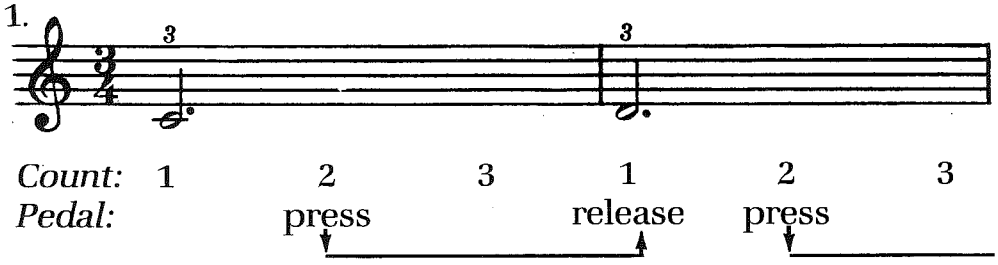
"Overlapping" Pedal Technic

The **overlapping pedal** is indicated by this sign:

Practice changing the pedal as indicated.

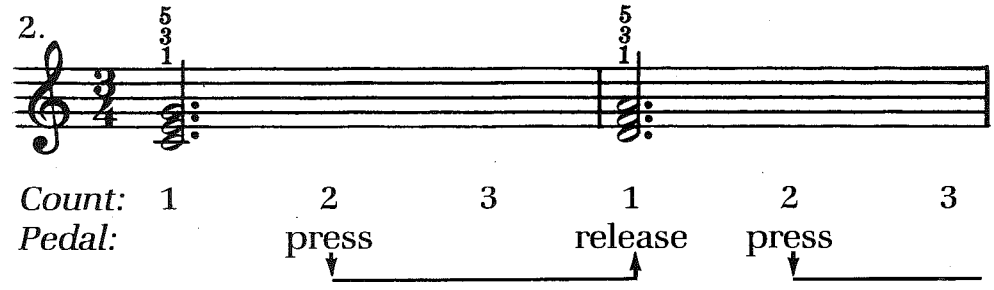
Practice these **pedal drills**. Play first with the R.H.
Play the L.H. an octave lower than written.

1.



Continue up the scale.

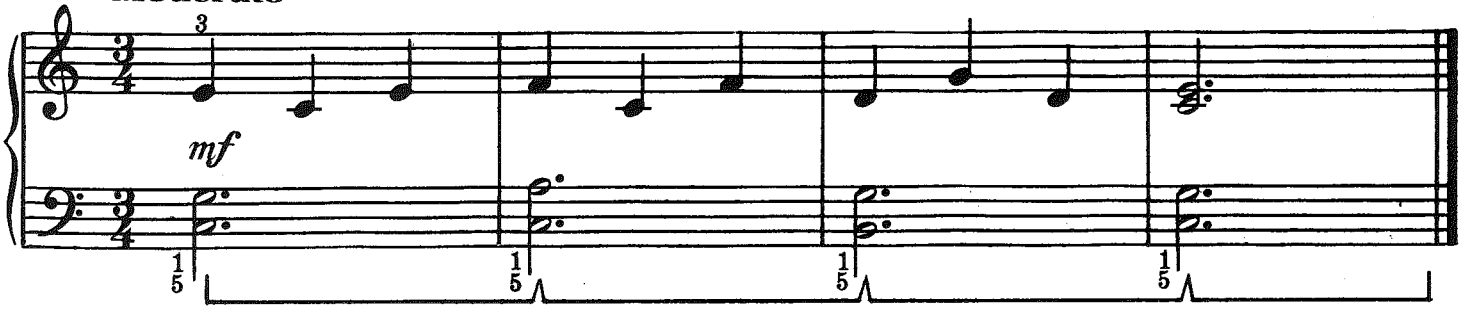
2.



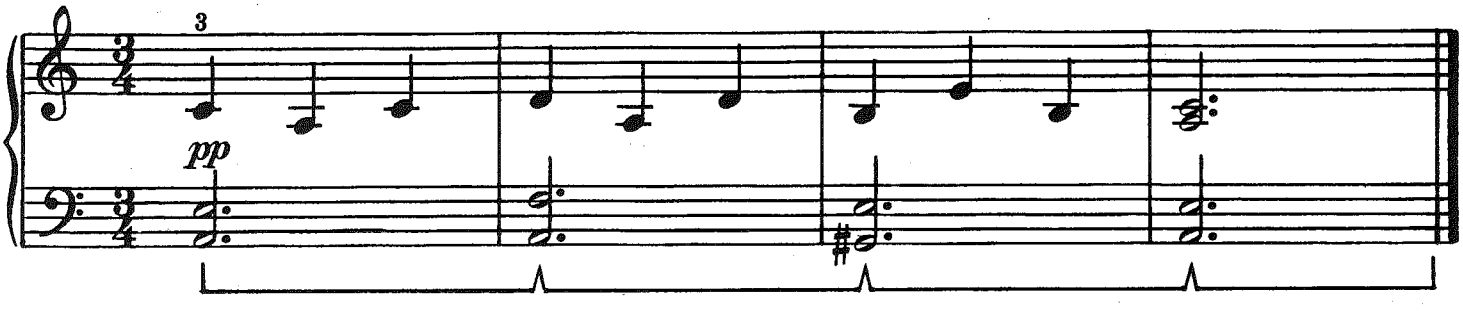
Continue up the scale.

Pedal Studies

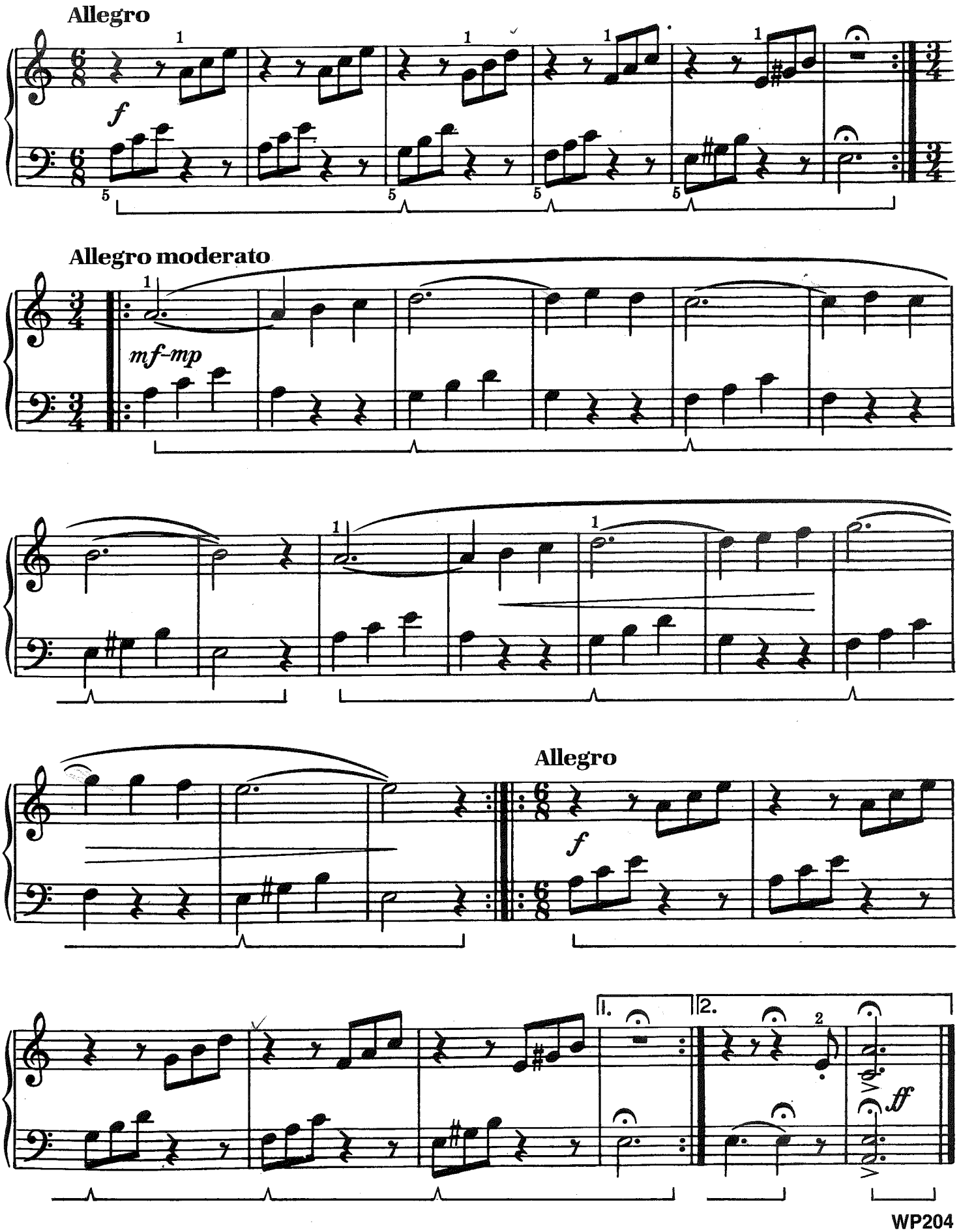
1. **Moderato**



2. **Moderato**



Spanish Guitars

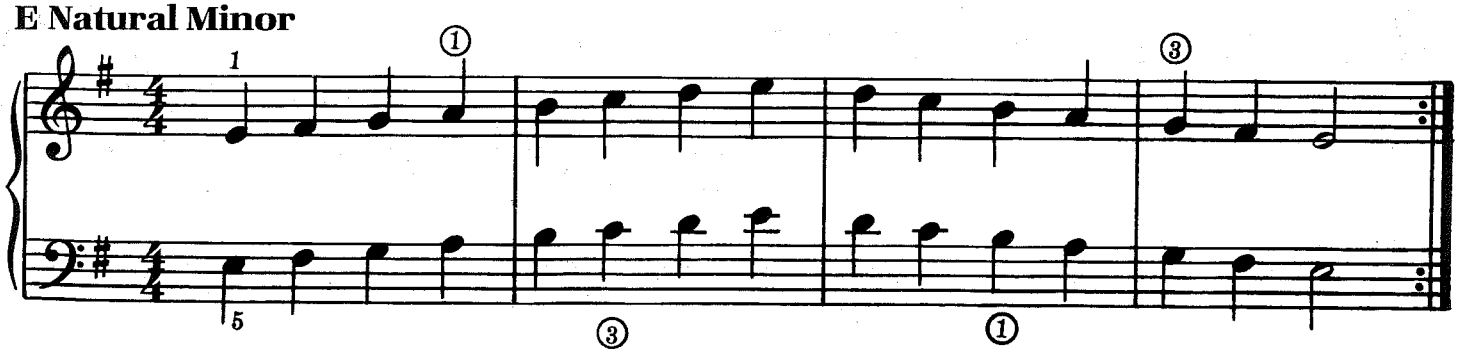


E Minor Scale

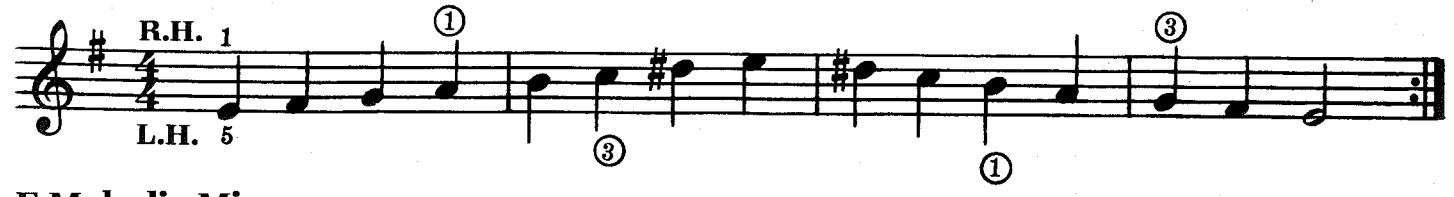
The E minor scale is relative to G Major; both scales have one sharp.

Play these scales.

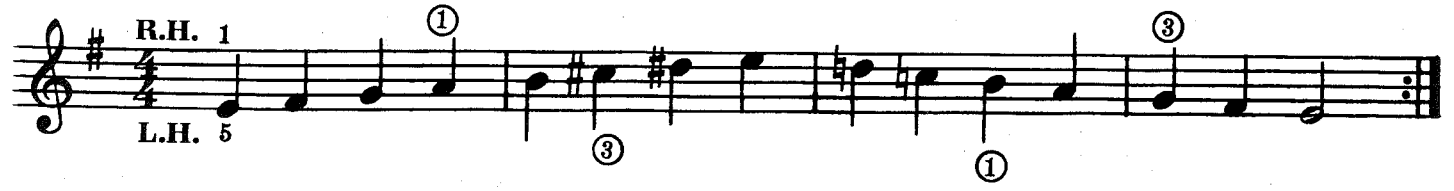
E Natural Minor



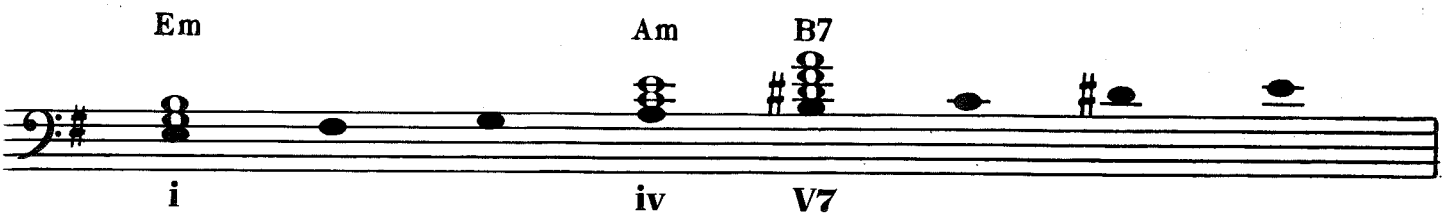
E Harmonic Minor



E Melodic Minor

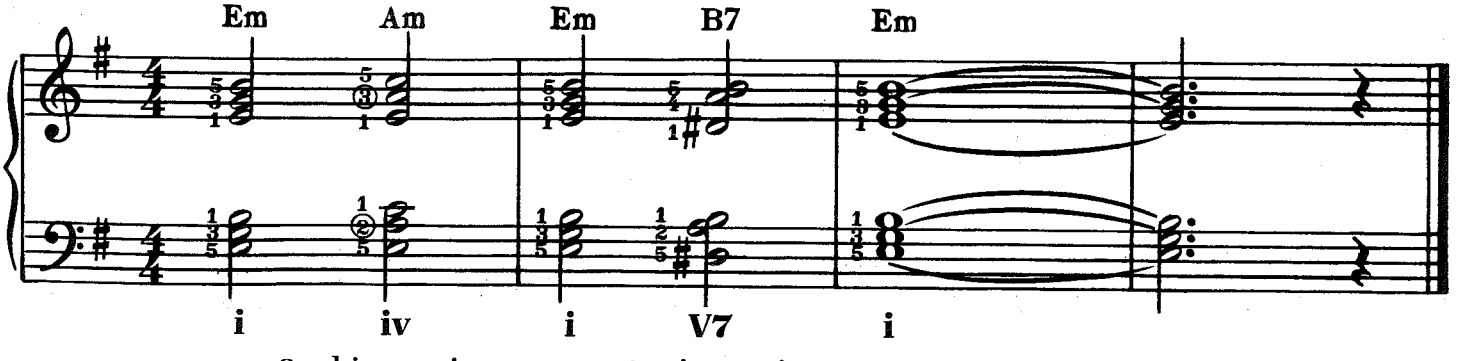


Primary Chords in E Minor



Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Practice this **chord progression** in E minor. Play hands separately first.

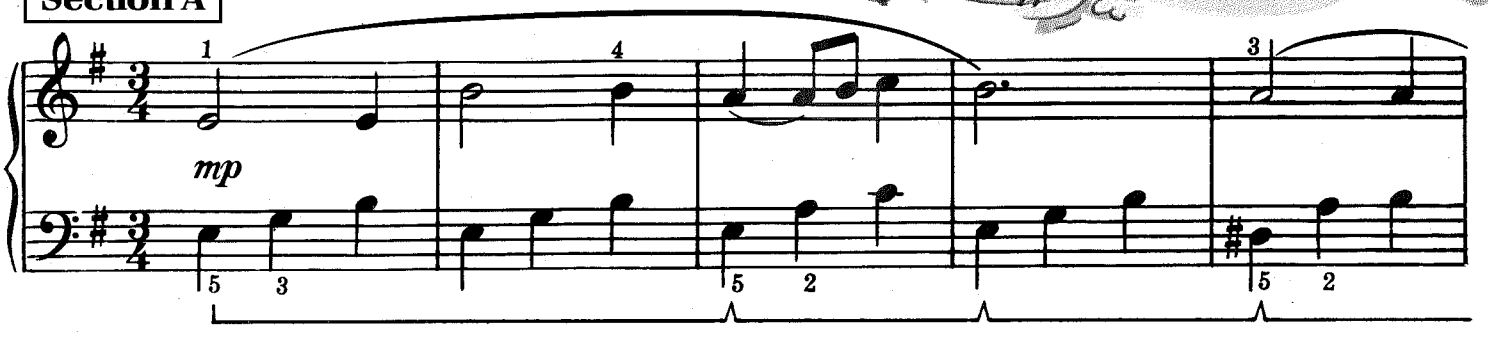


2nd inversion 1st inversion

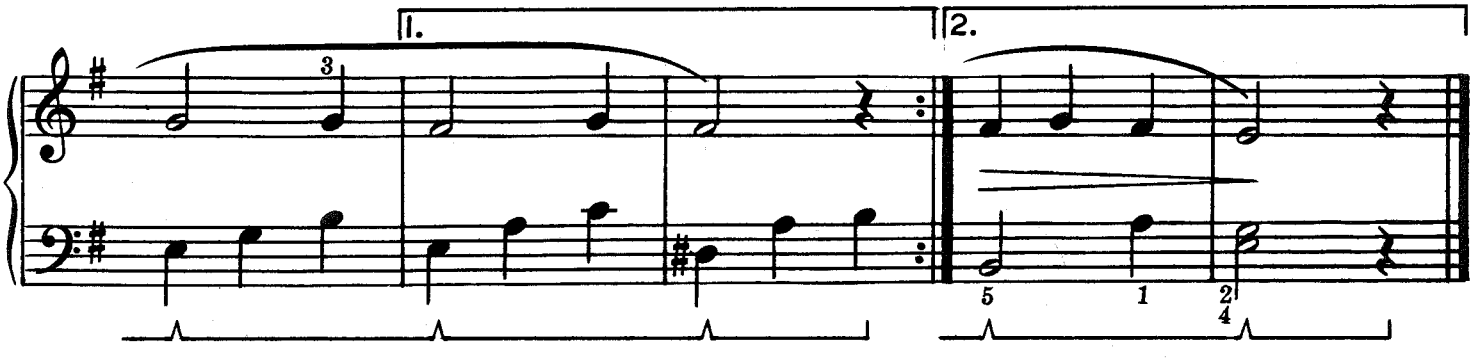
Winter Celebration

Andante con moto

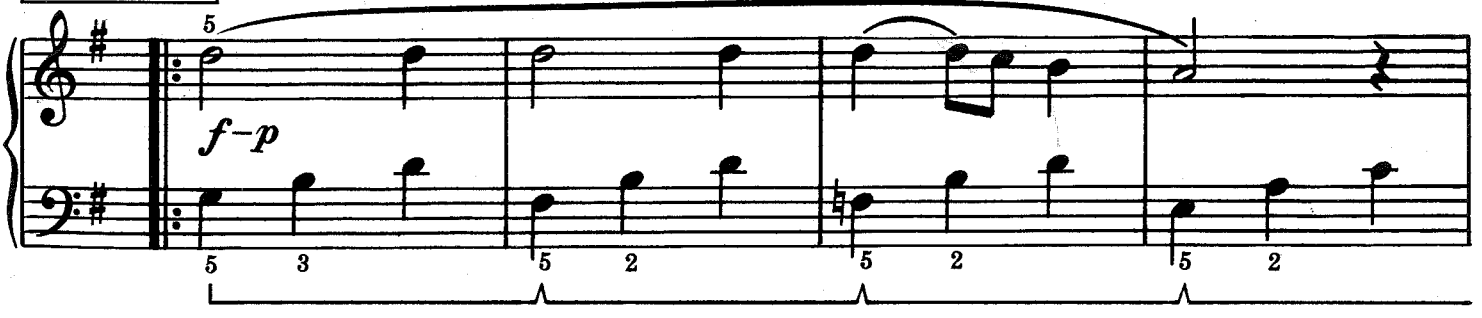
Section A



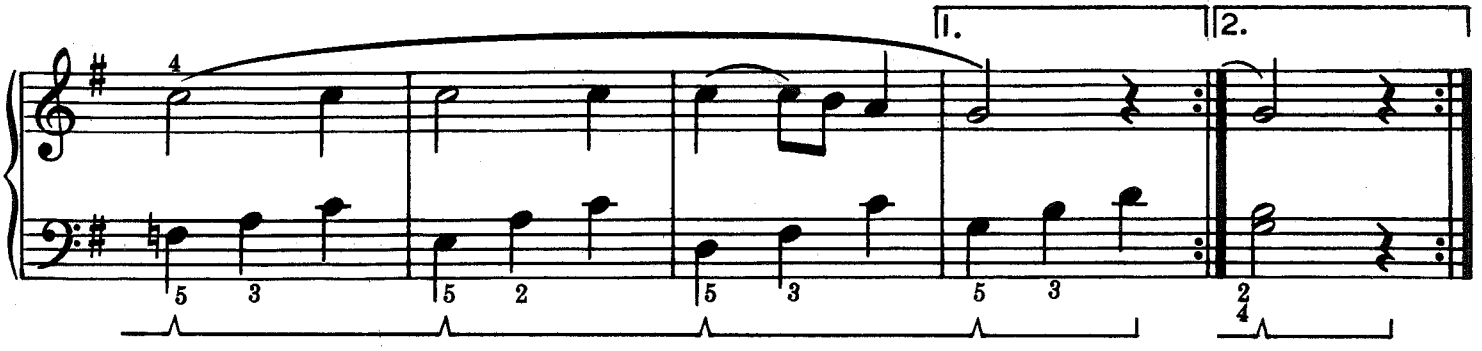
Fine



Section B

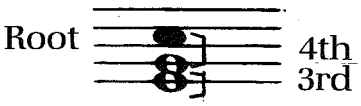


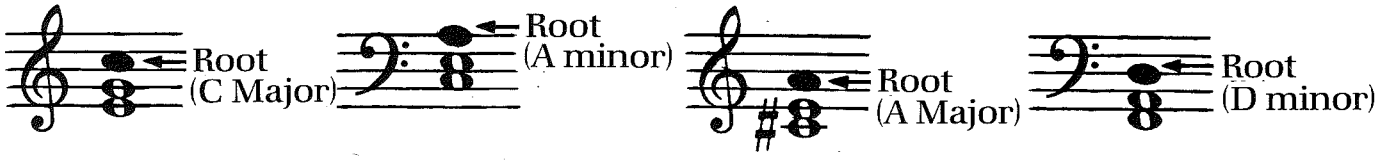
D. C. al Fine



Identifying 1st Inversion Triads

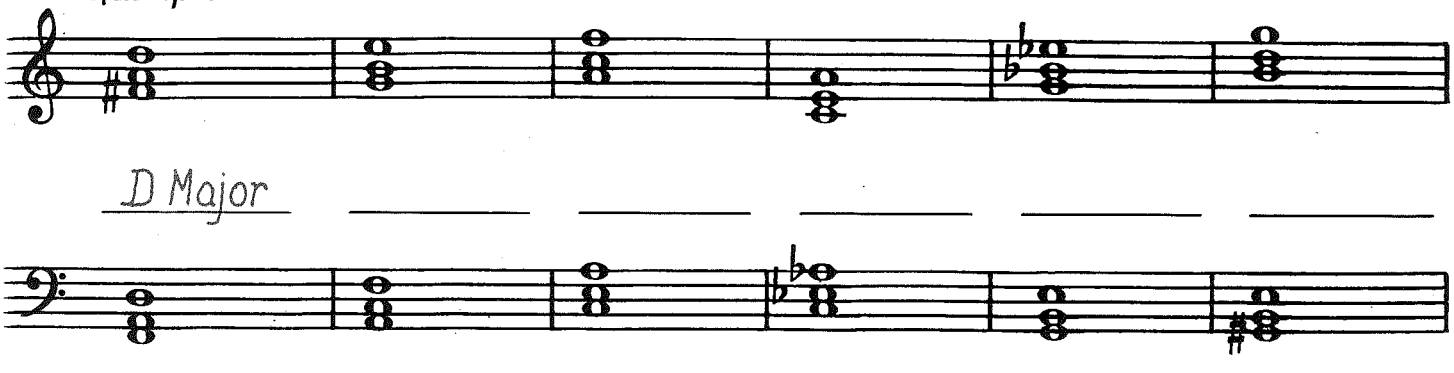
1st inversion triads have intervals of a 3rd and 4th.
The root is the **top** note in the interval of the 4th.

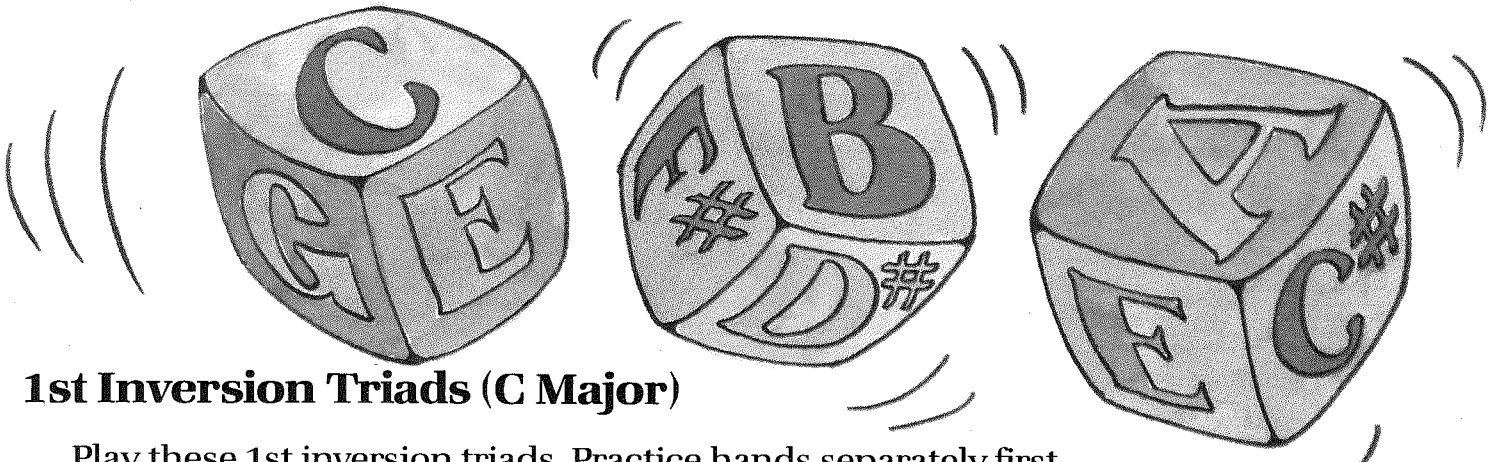




Write the names of these 1st inversion triads, then play them.

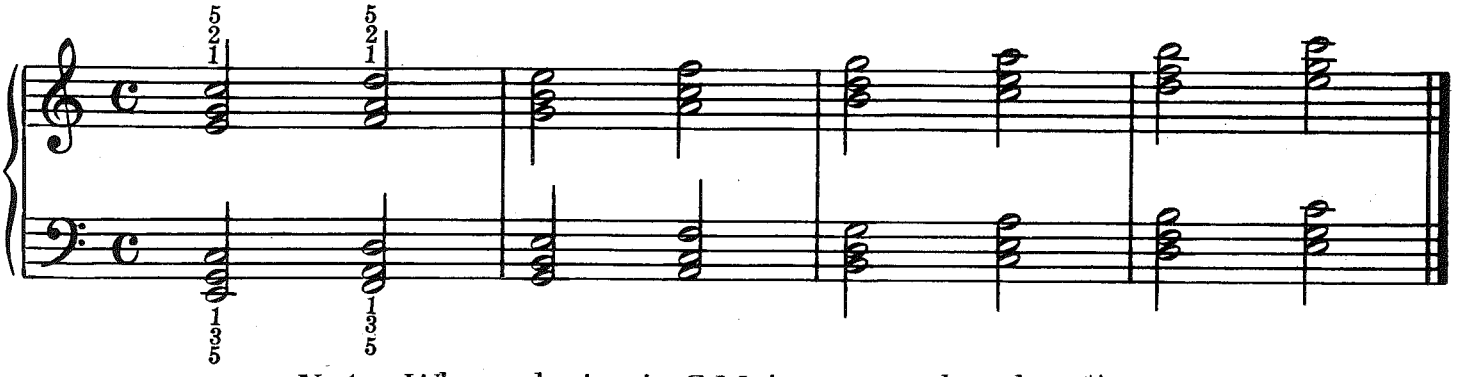
Example:





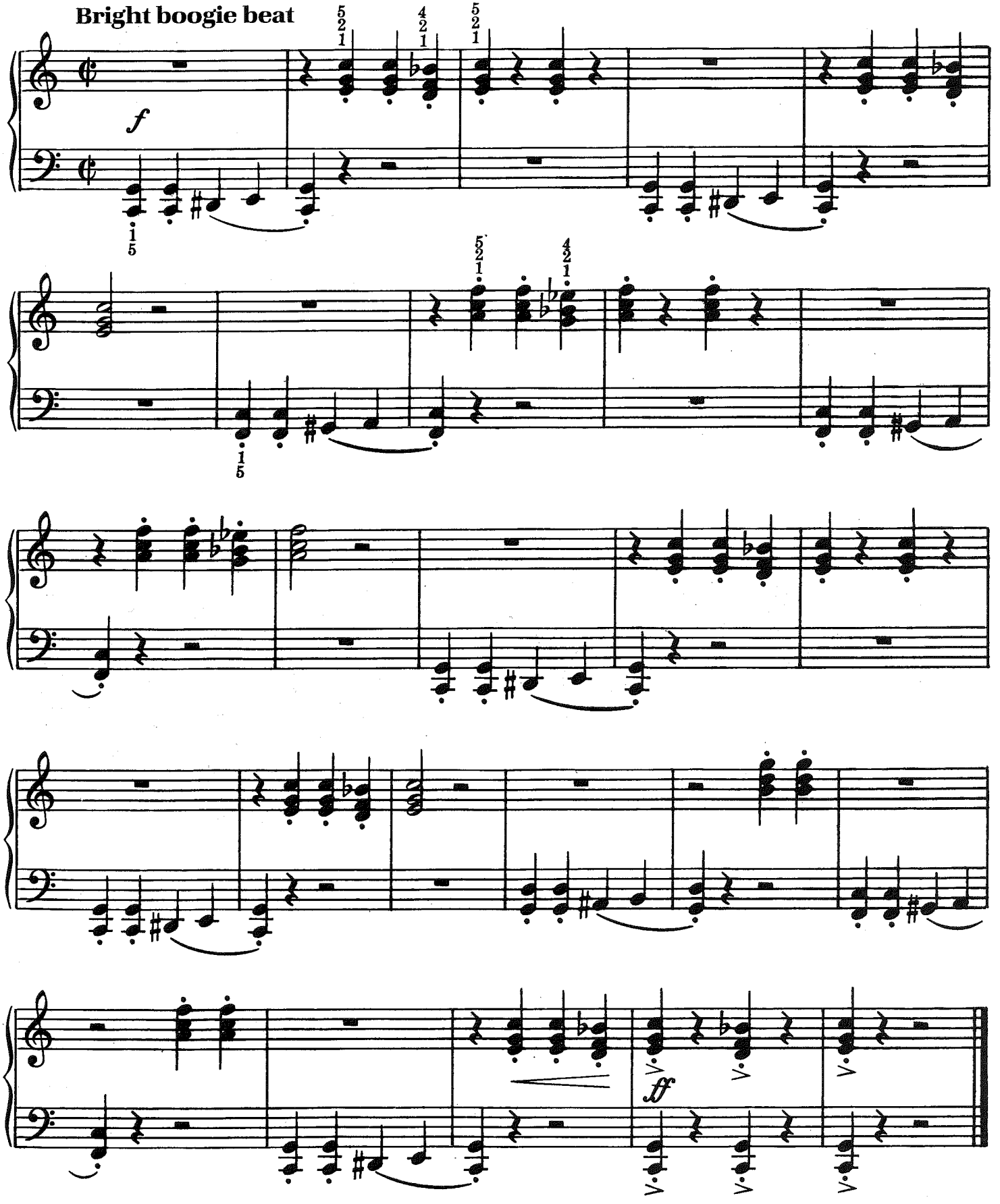
1st Inversion Triads (C Major)

Play these 1st inversion triads. Practice hands separately first.
Play as written, then transpose to G and F.

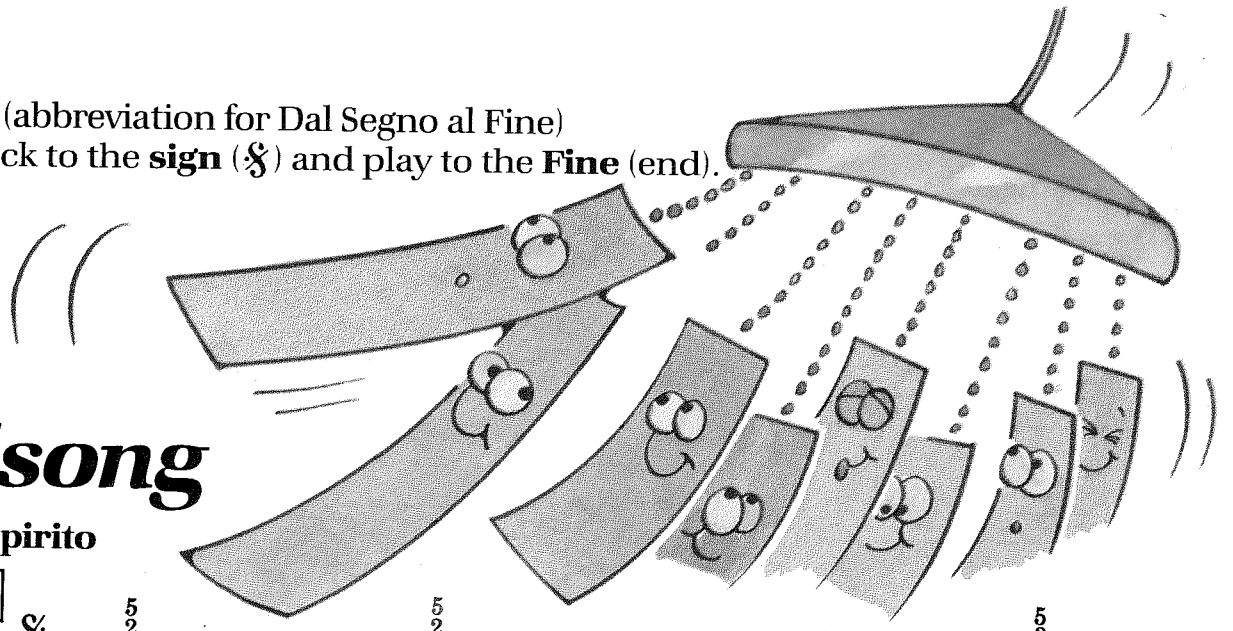


Note: When playing in G Major, remember the F♯'s.
When playing in F Major, remember the B♭'s.

1st Inversion Boogie



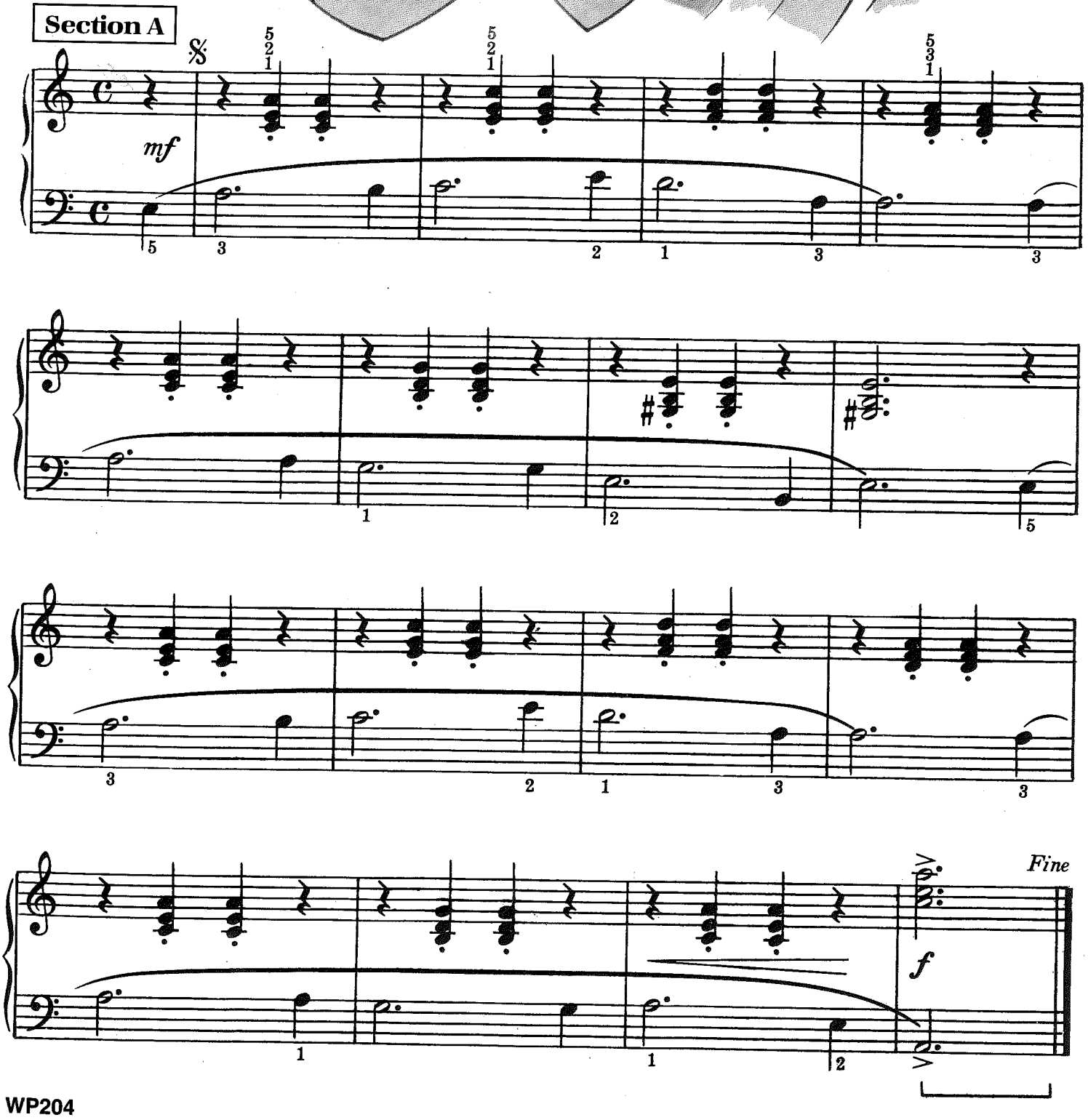
D.S. al Fine (abbreviation for Dal Segno al Fine)
means go back to the **sign** (𝄋) and play to the **Fine** (end).

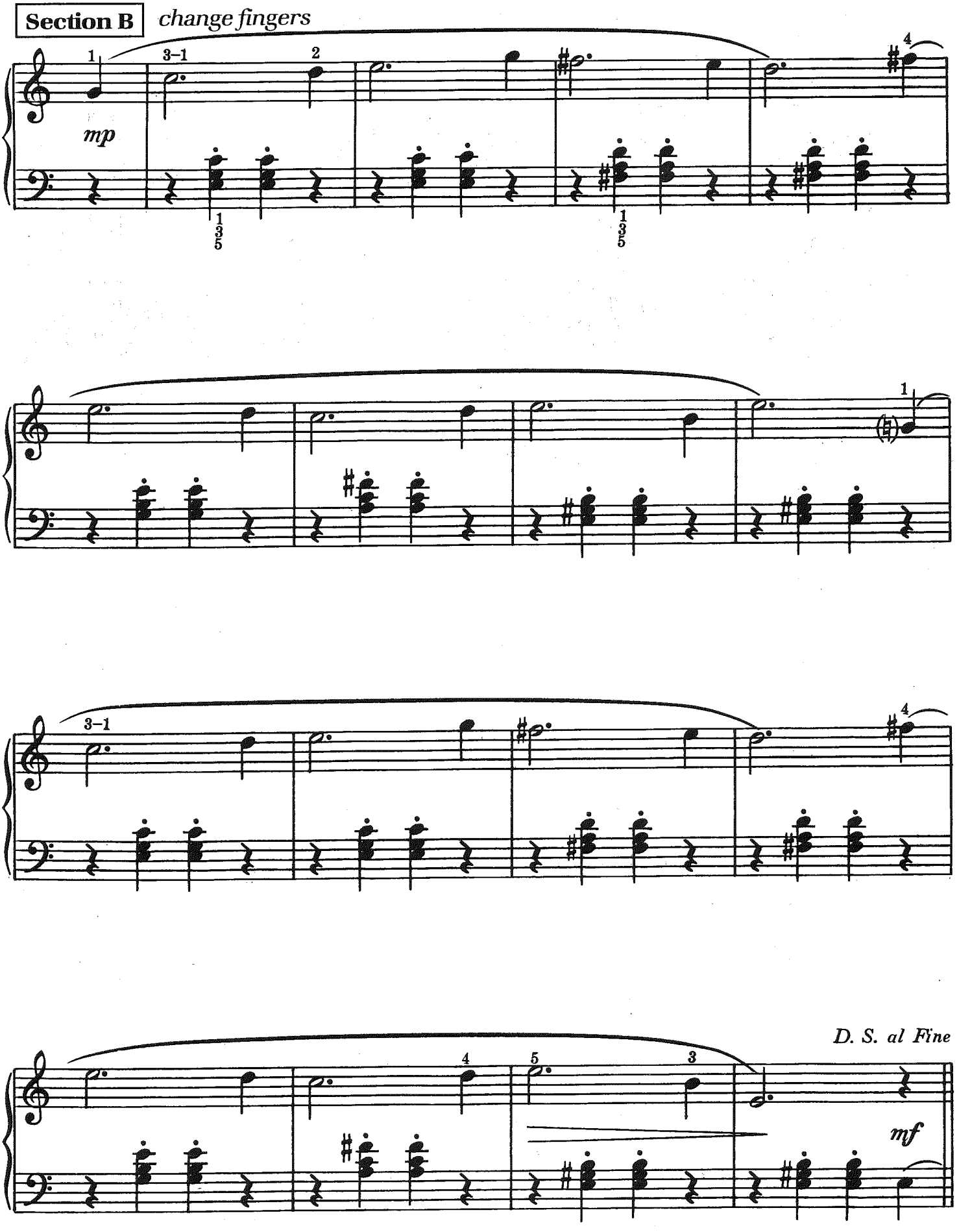


Windsong

Con spirito

Section A




Section B
change fingers
mp
D. S. al Fine
mf

Identifying 2nd Inversion Triads

2nd inversion triads have intervals of a 3rd and 4th.
The root is the **top** note in the interval of the 4th.

Write the names of these 2nd inversion triads, then play them.

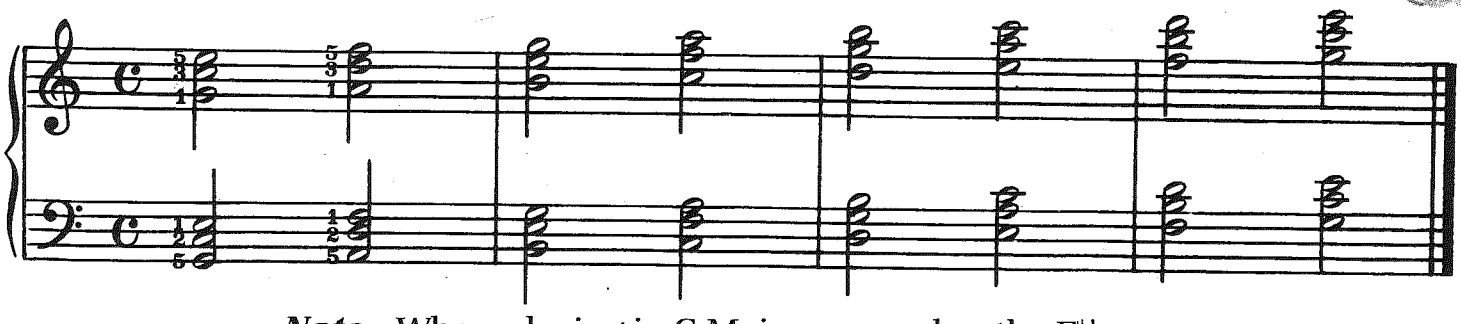
Example:

D Major _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

2nd Inversion Triads (C Major)

Play these 2nd inversion triads. Practice hands separately first.
Play as written, then transpose to G and F.

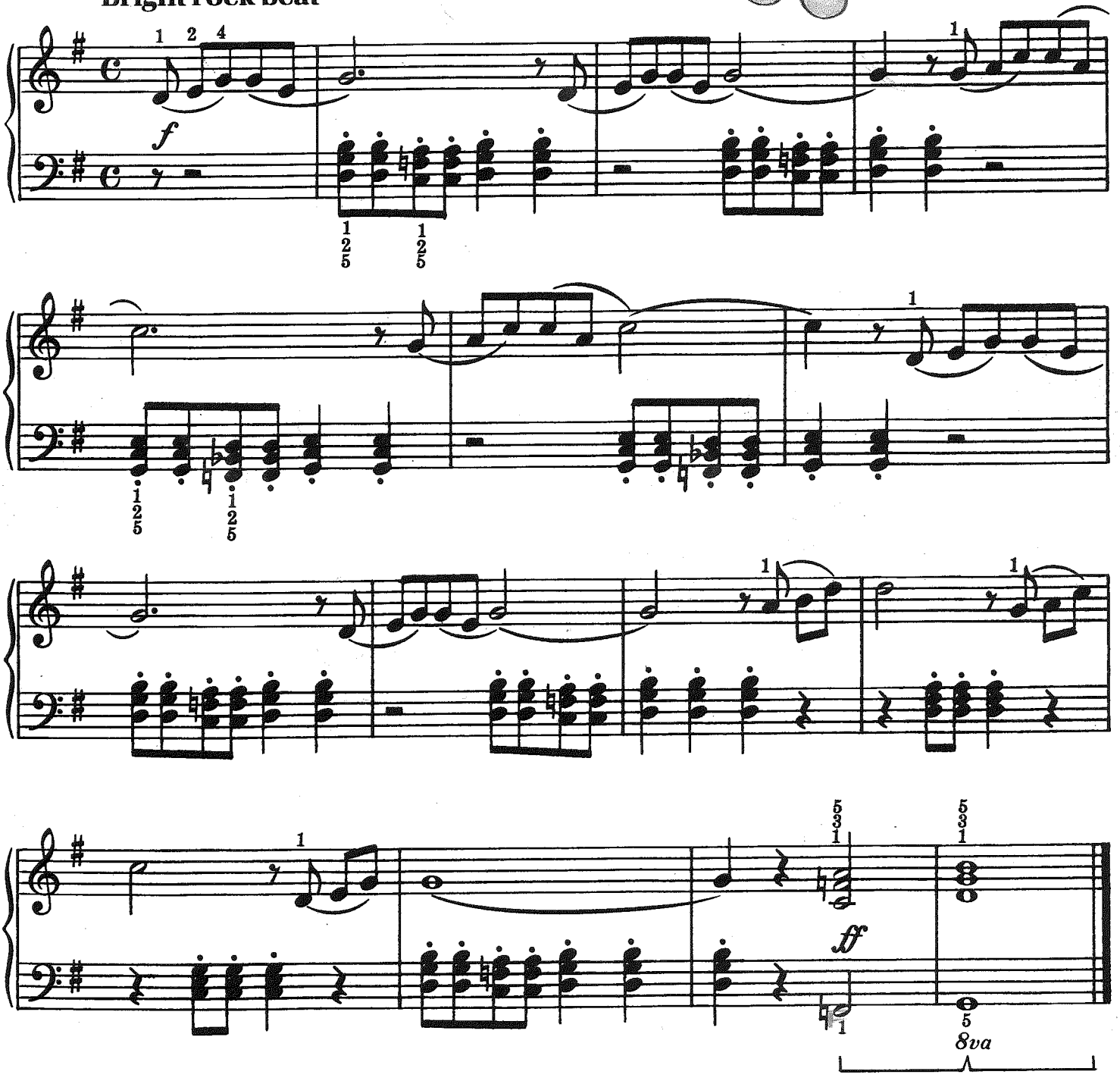


Note: When playing in G Major, remember the F♯'s.
When playing in F Major, remember the B♭'s.

Live on Stage

2nd Inversion Rock

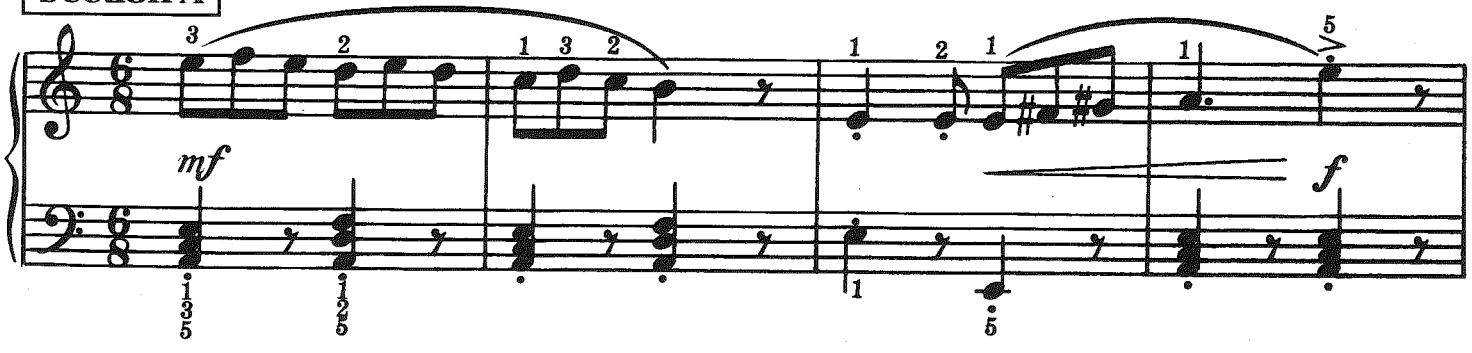
Bright rock beat

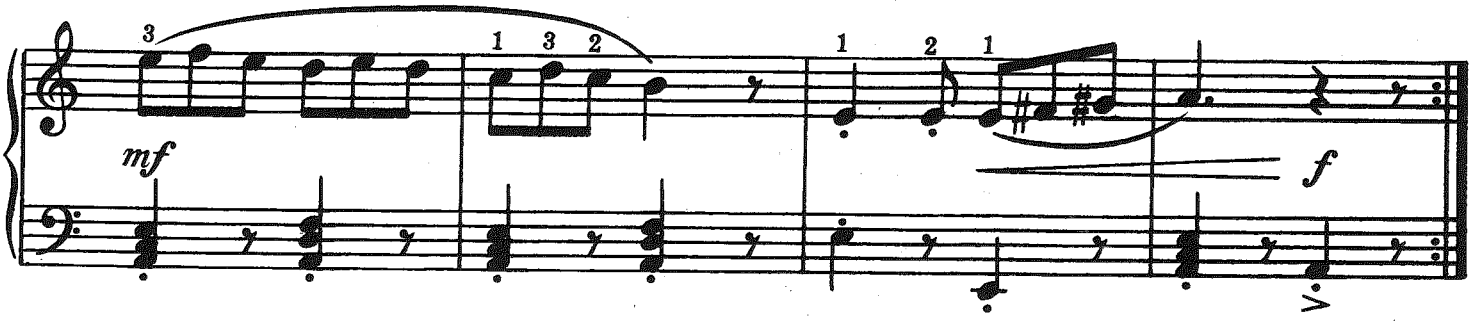


Wild Rider

Allegro

Section A





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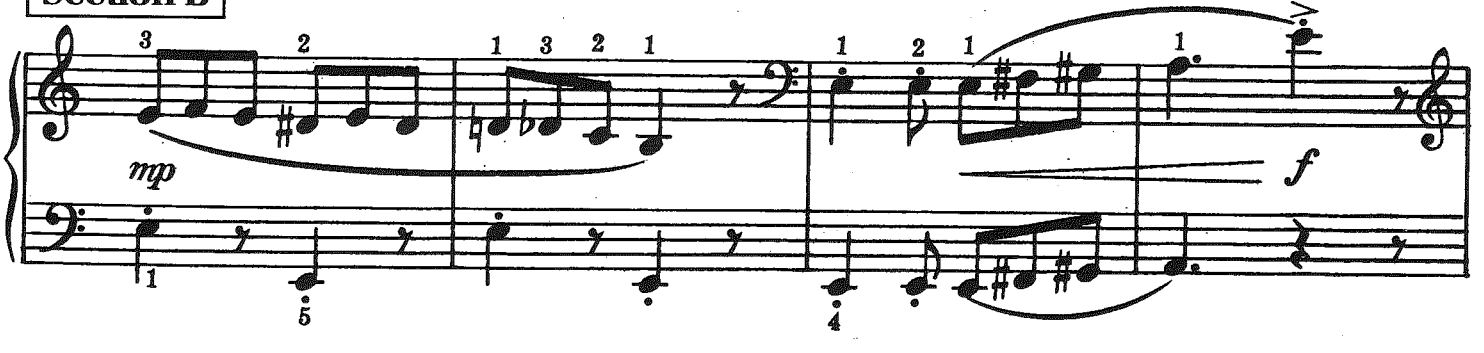
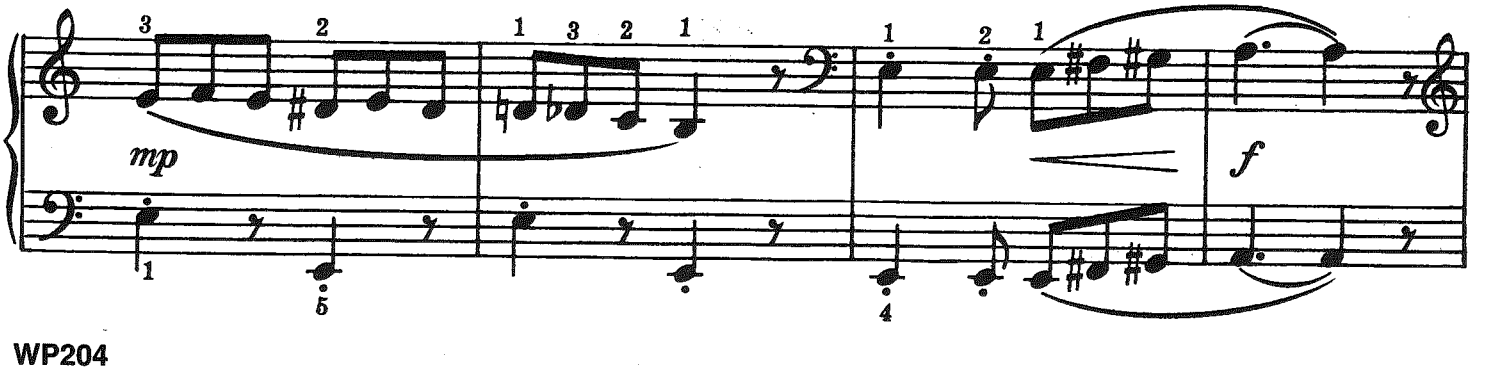
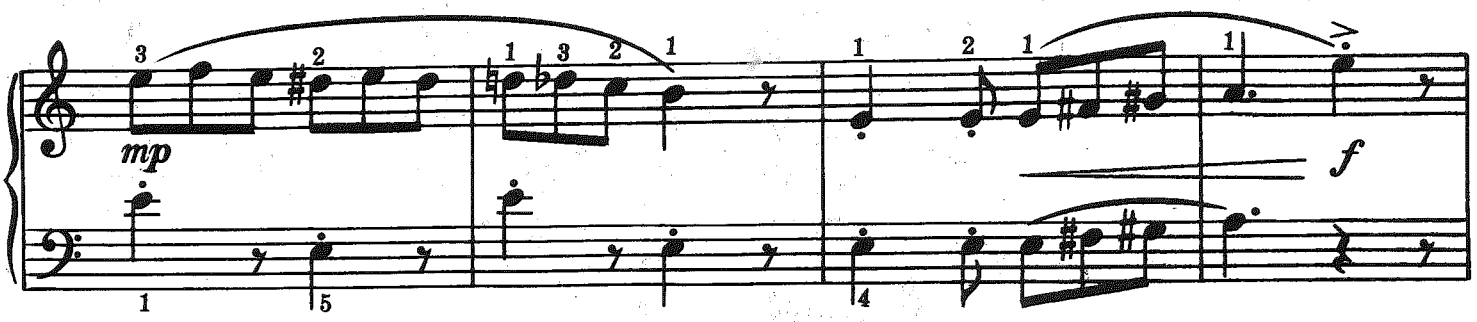
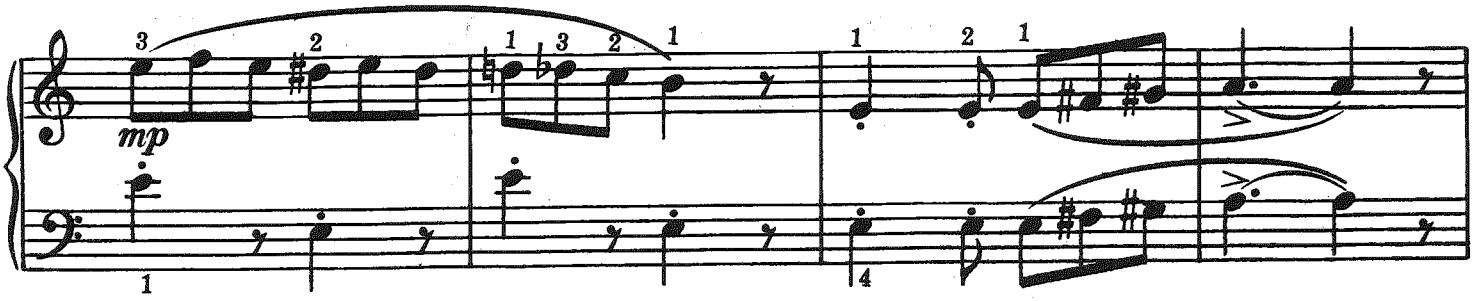
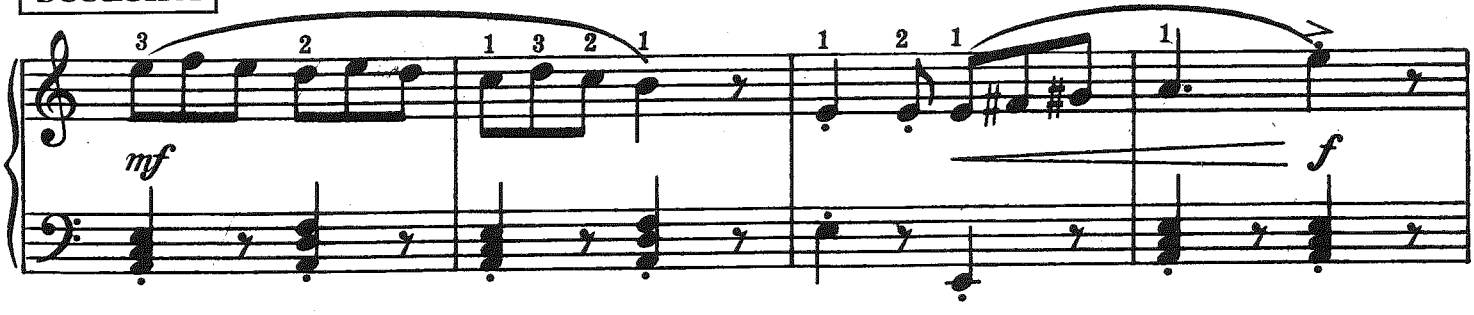


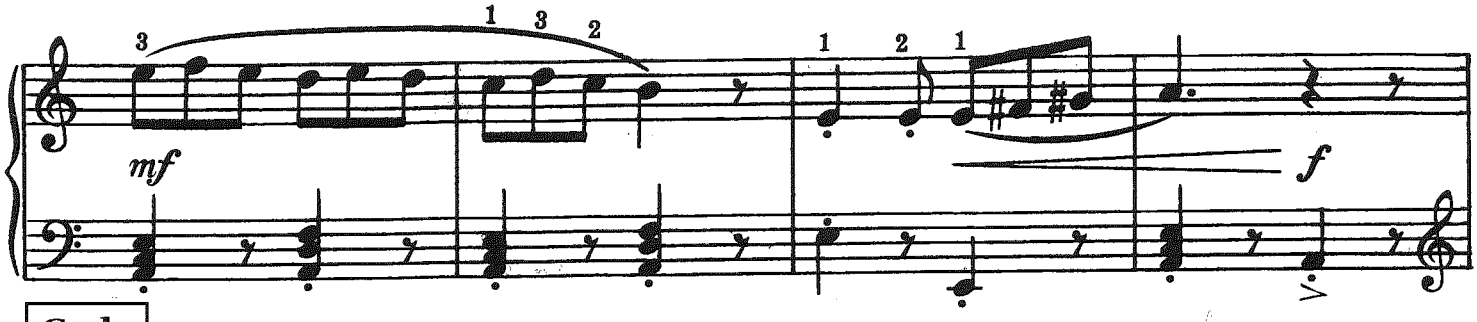




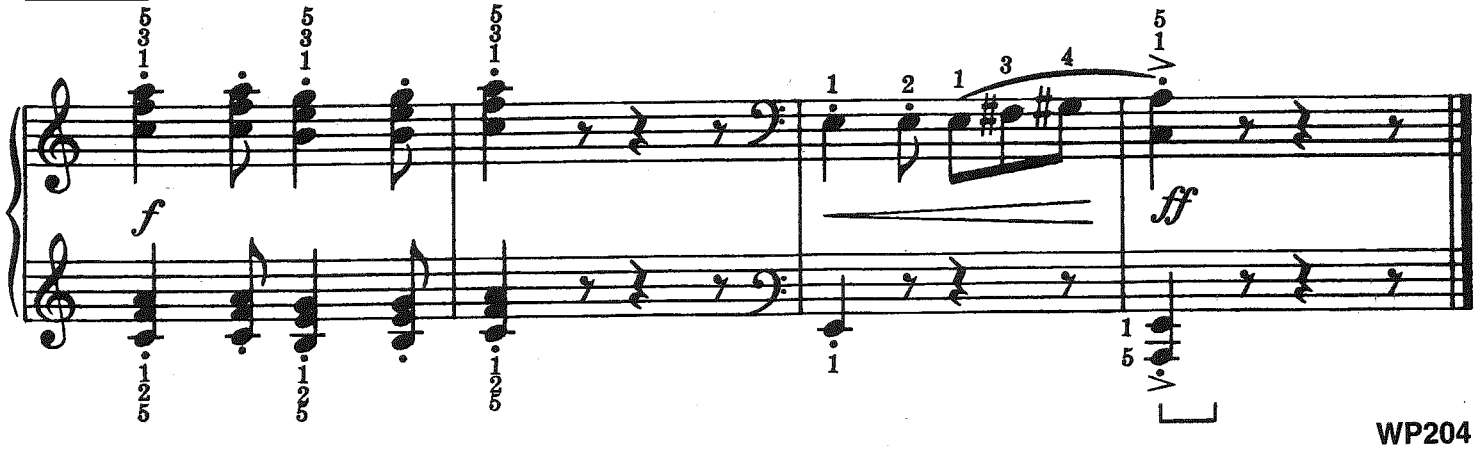


Section A



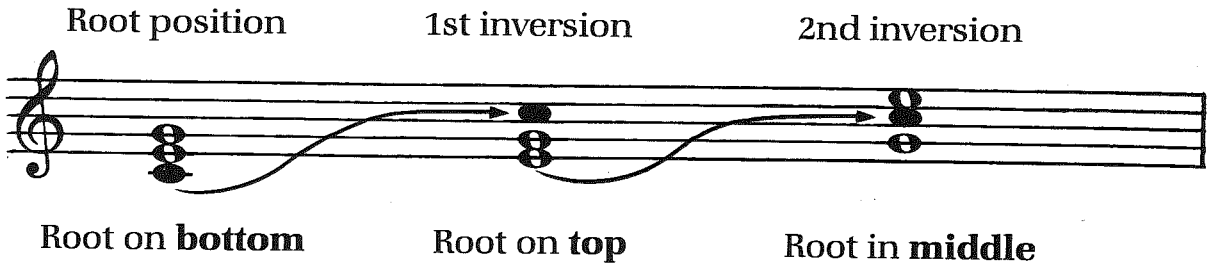


Coda



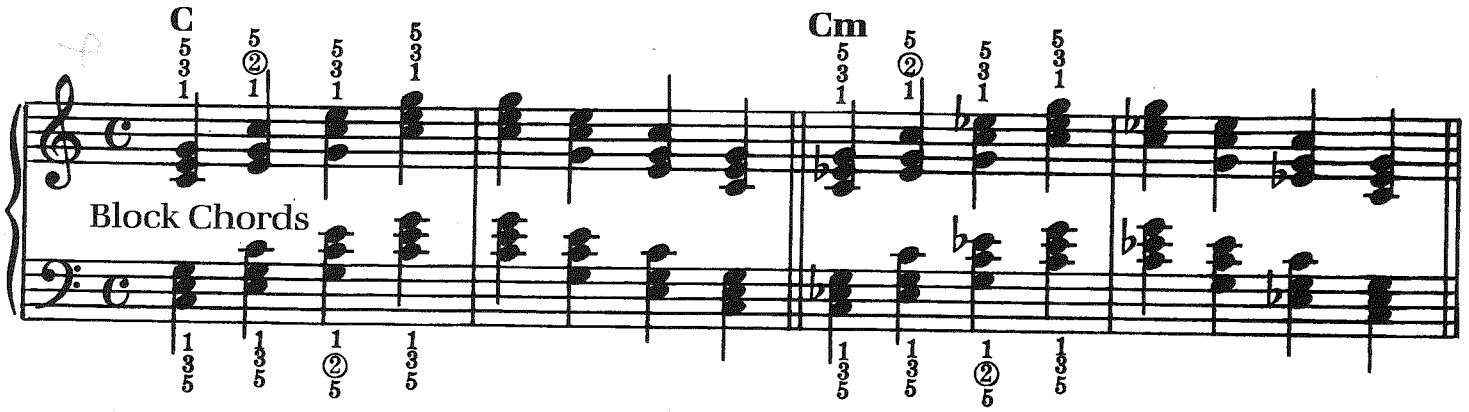
Triad and Inversion Review

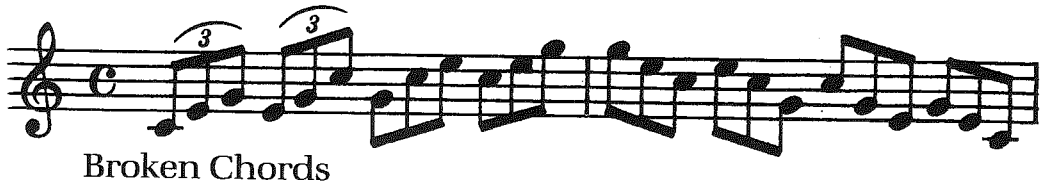
Any root position triad may be **inverted** (rearranged) by moving the root note to the **top** or **middle**. (***Note:*** The root is the **top** note of the 4th in an inversion.)



Practice the following triads and inversions, hands separately first. Play in Major and minor. Use the correct fingering. Memorize the fingering. Play first with block chords, next with broken chords.

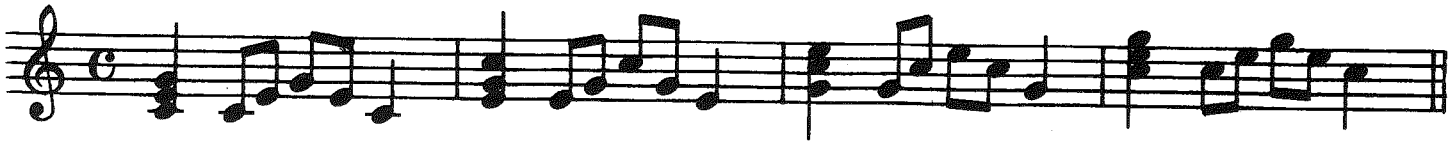
Play as written, then transpose to F, G, D, E, A, D♭, E♭, and A♭.



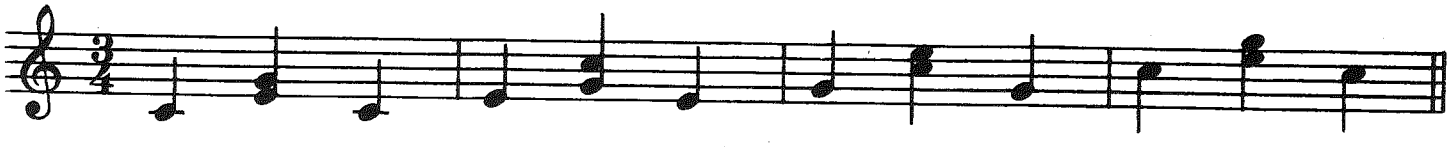


Practice the pattern above using these **rhythm patterns**. Play either hands separately or hands together.

1.

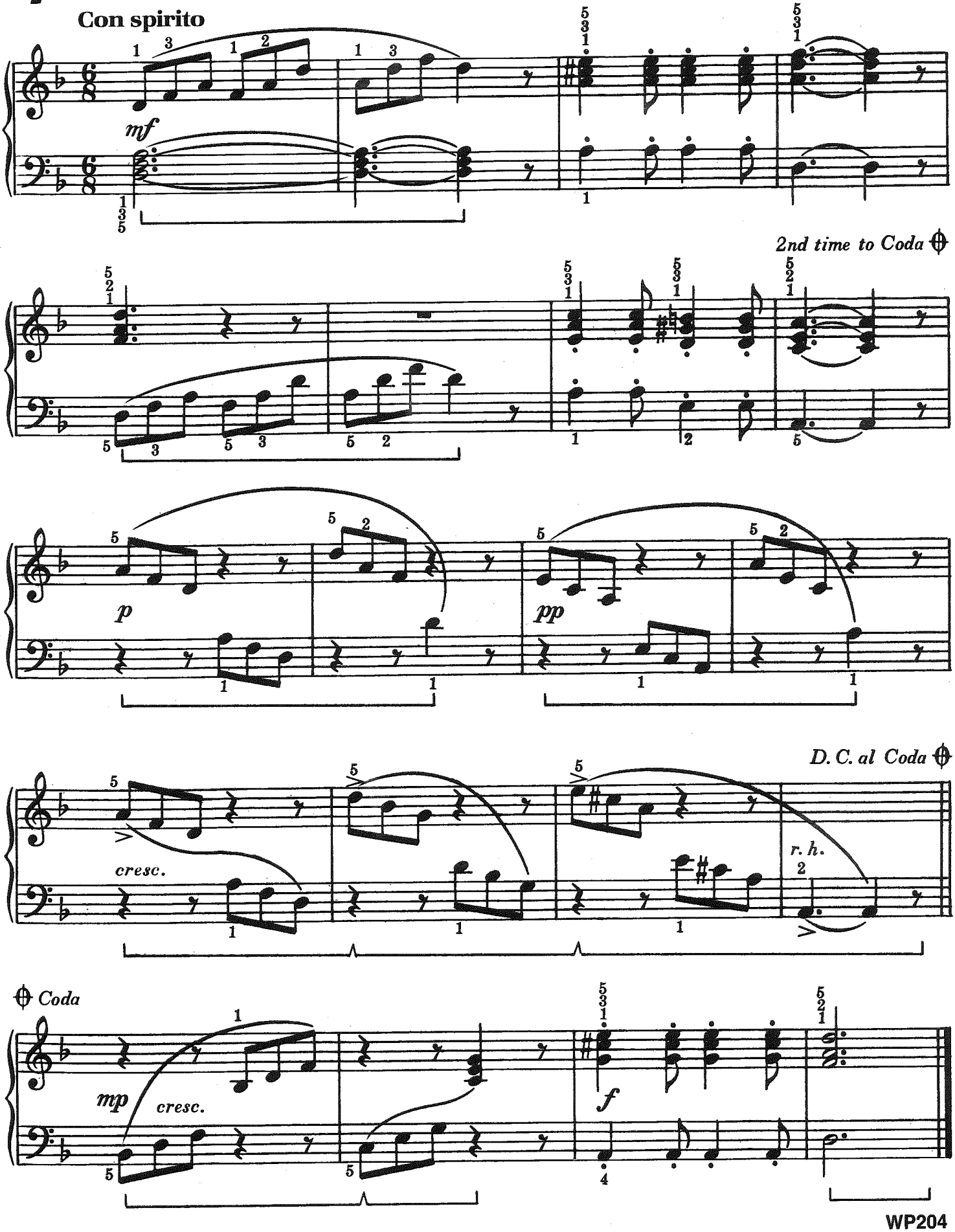


2.



D.C. al Coda (abbreviation for Da Capo al Coda) means go back to the **beginning** and play to the **sign** (𝄋); then **skip** to the 𝄋 Coda.

Space Ride



Sixteenth Notes

A single sixteenth note has **two flags**:
Two or more sixteenth notes are connected by a **double beam**:
Four sixteenth notes equal one quarter note: =

Time Signatures:	$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$
= ¼ beat	= ¼ beat rest
= ½ beat	= ½ beat rest
= 1 beat	= 1 beat rest

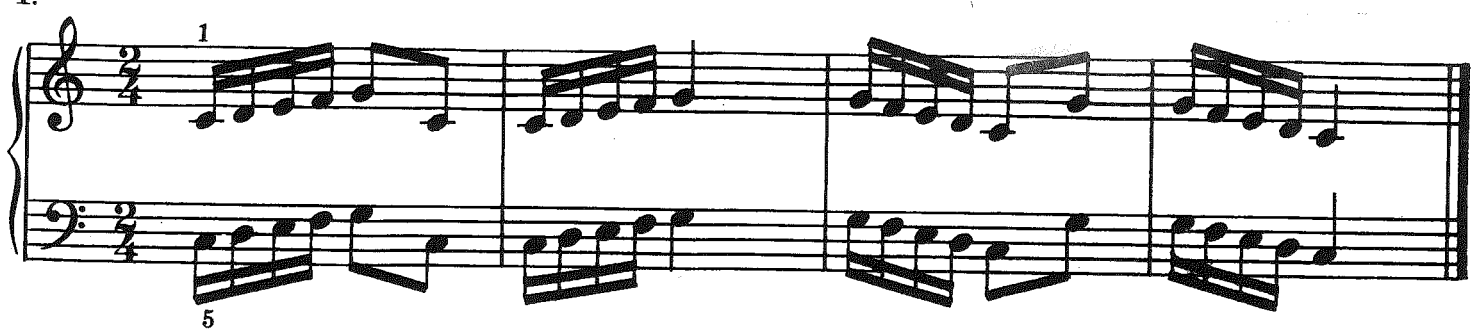
Clap and count the following rhythms. Use any of these suggested ways for counting sixteenth notes.

1. 1 ee & da 2 &
2. 4 six-teenth notes 2 eighths
3. Mis-sis - sip - pi Riv - er

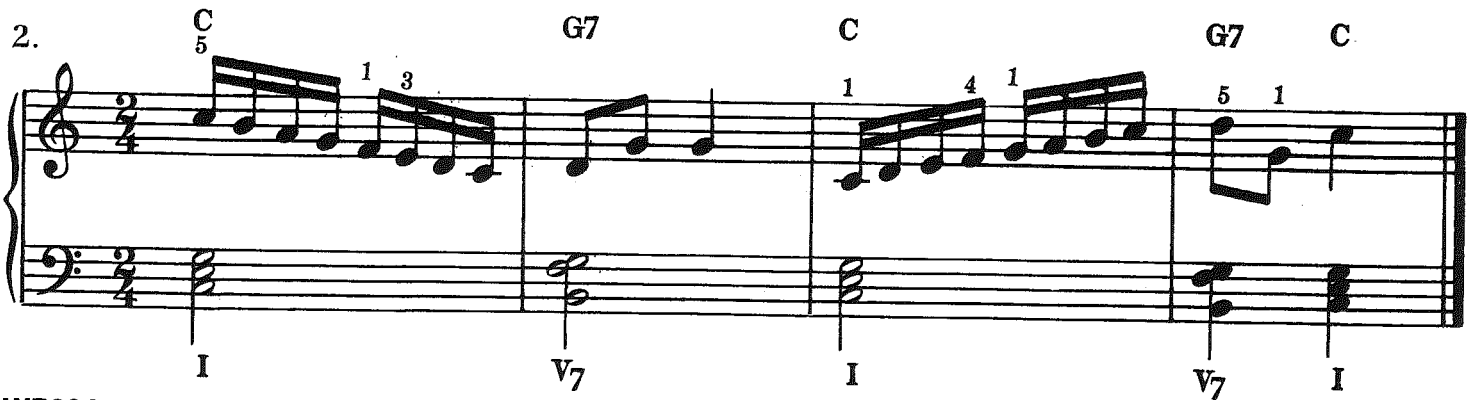
Sixteenth Note Warm-ups

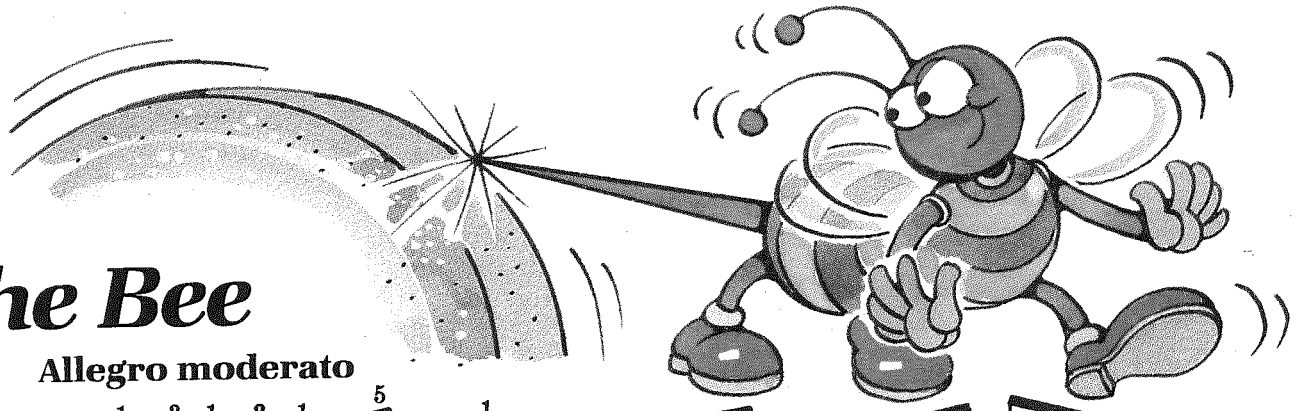
Count aloud while you play. Transpose to other keys (Major and minor).

1.



2.





The Bee

Allegro moderato

mp

cresc.

mf

mp

dim.

p

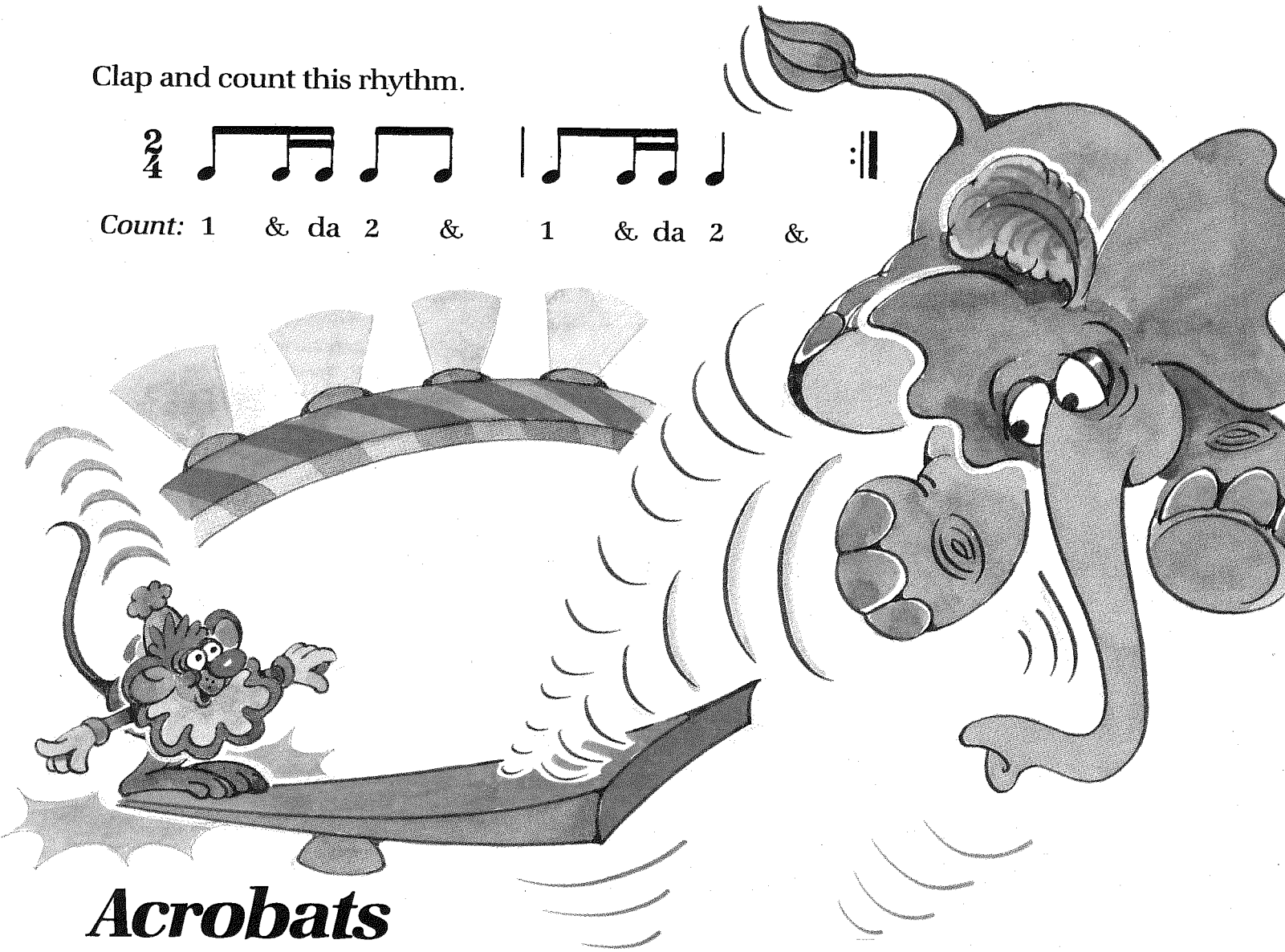
Coda

f

p

Clap and count this rhythm.

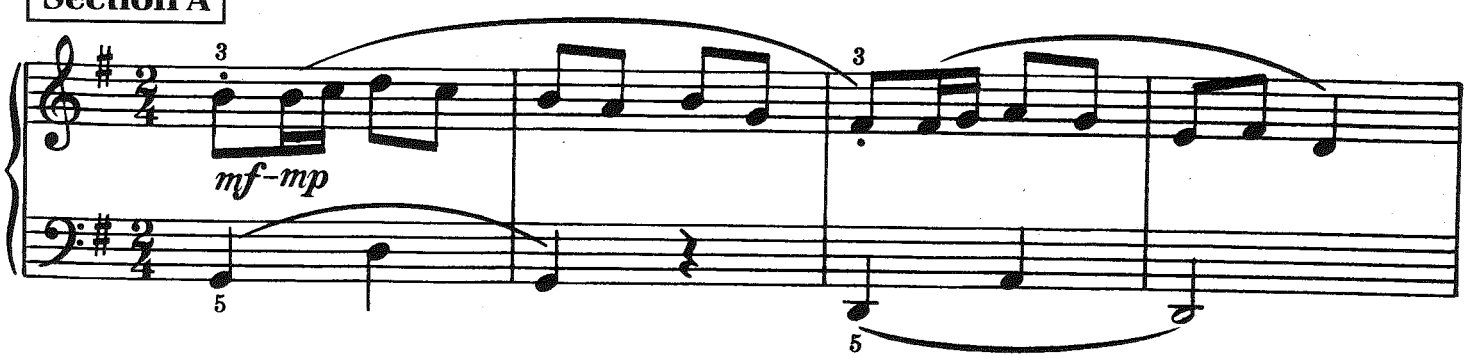
Count: 1 & da 2 & 1 & da 2 &

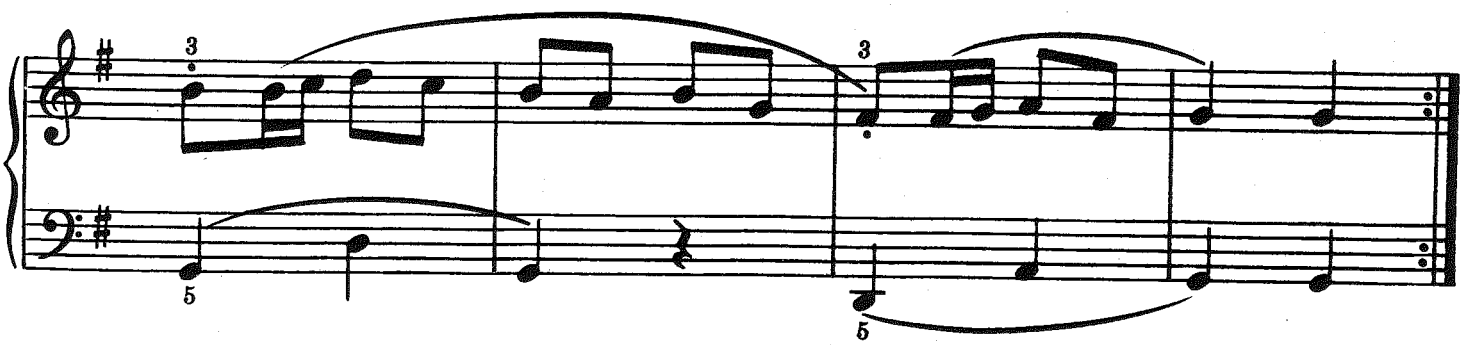


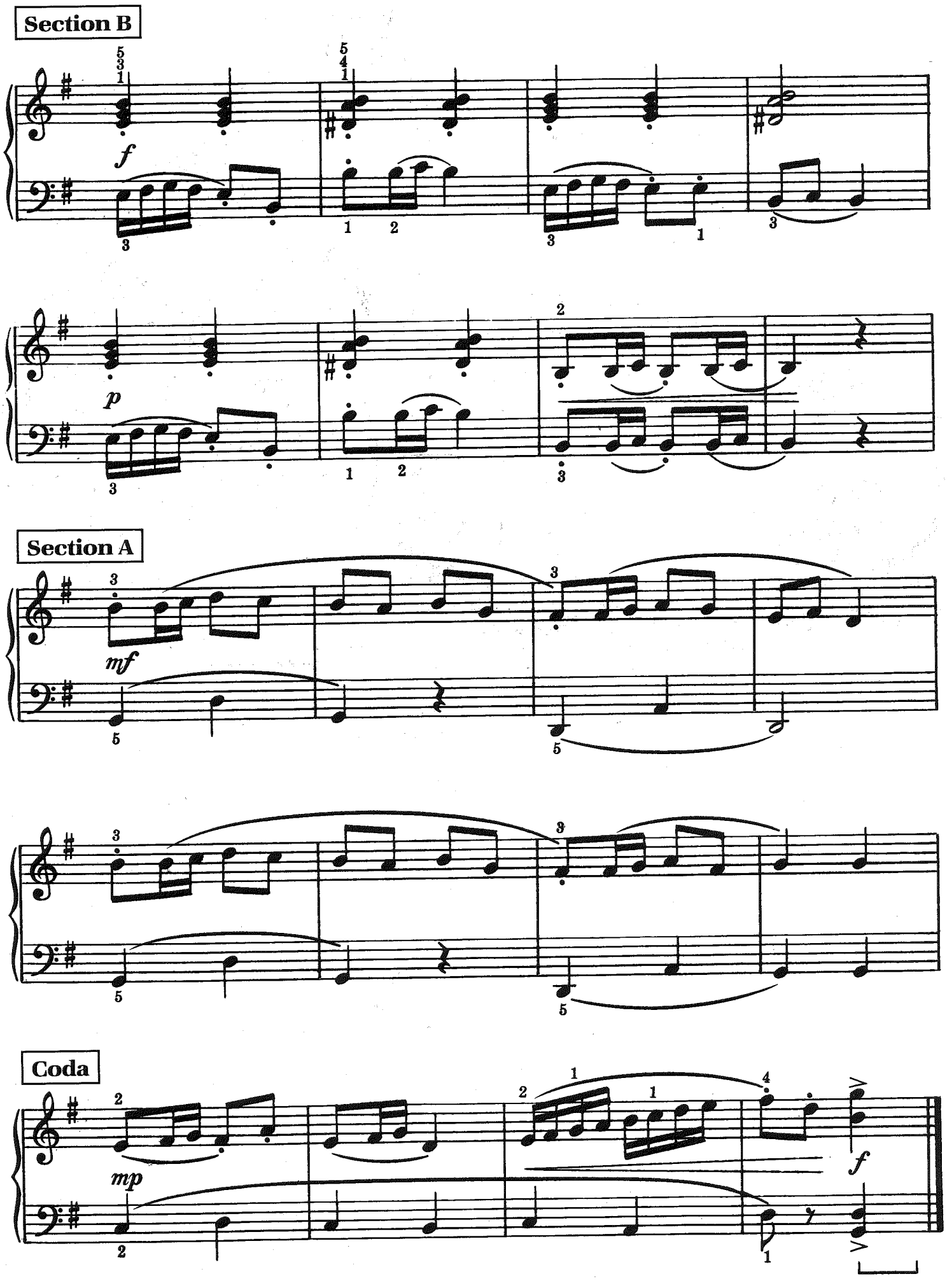
Acrobats

Allegretto

Section A






Section B
f
p
Section A
mf
Coda
mp
f

Sonatina Form

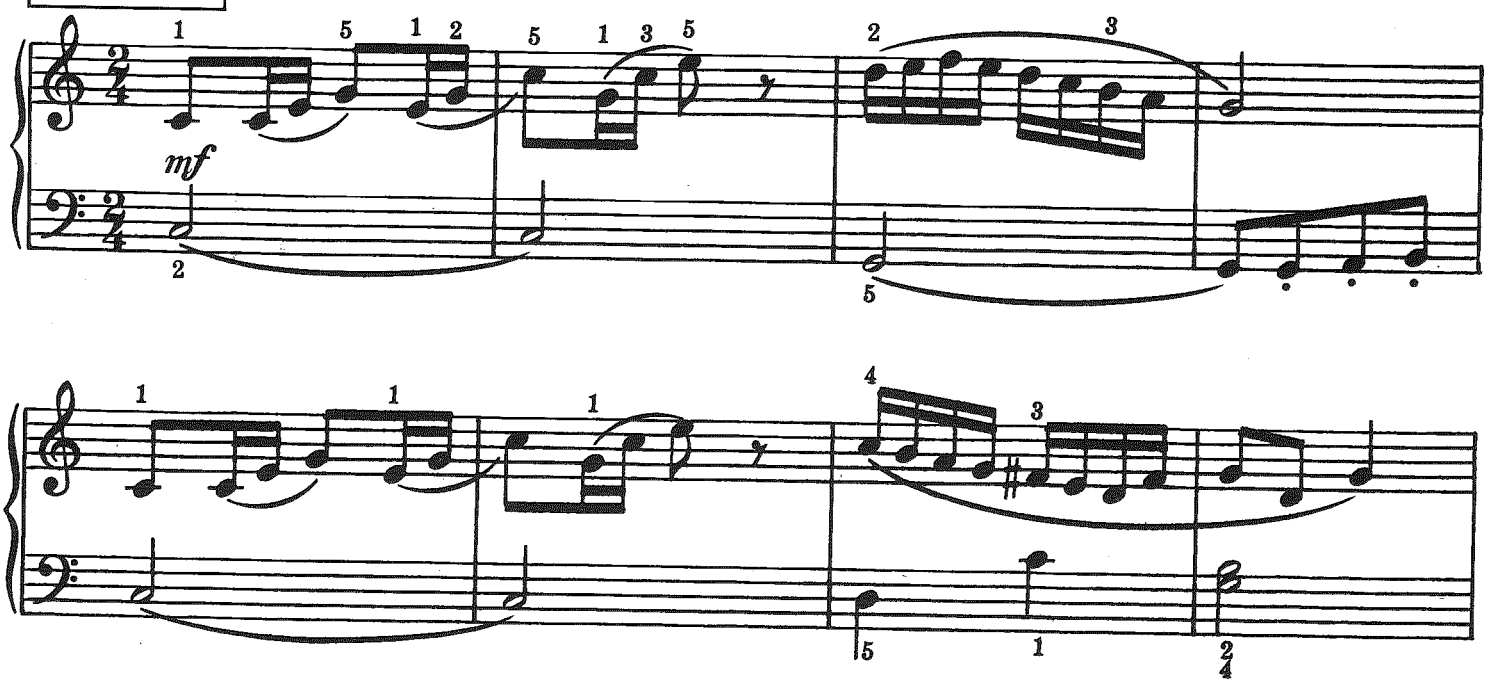
A **sonatina** usually has three movements (parts). The form of the **first** movement is often: **A B A B Coda**. Notice how this form is used in this sonatina.

In Italian, "ina" means little. The word sonat*ina* is used in the place of the word sonata, as a little sonata. The word sonata was first used to mean music "to be played" (music for instruments). Other music was "to be sung" (music for voices).

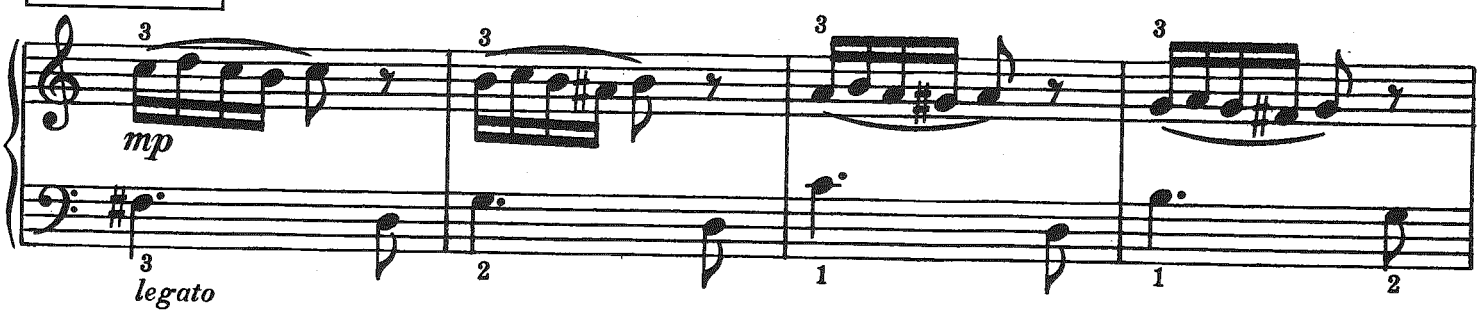
Sonatina in C

Allegro

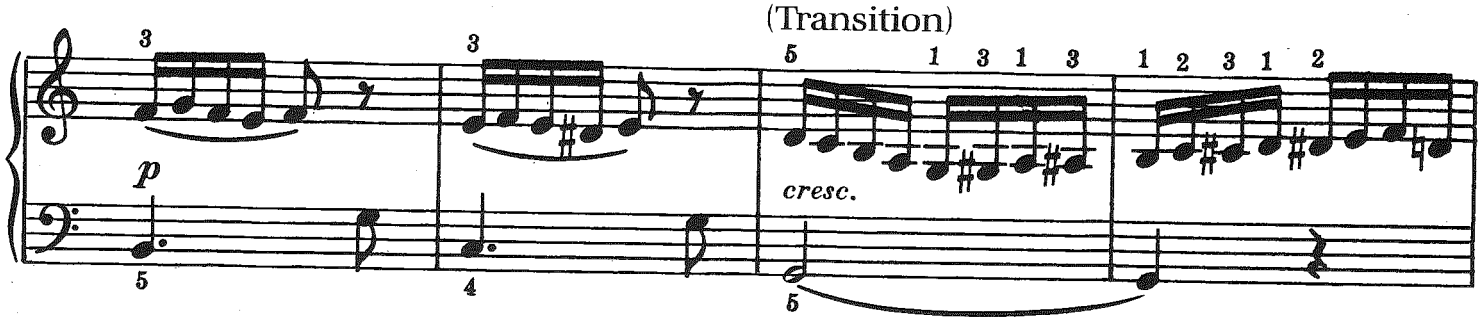
Section A

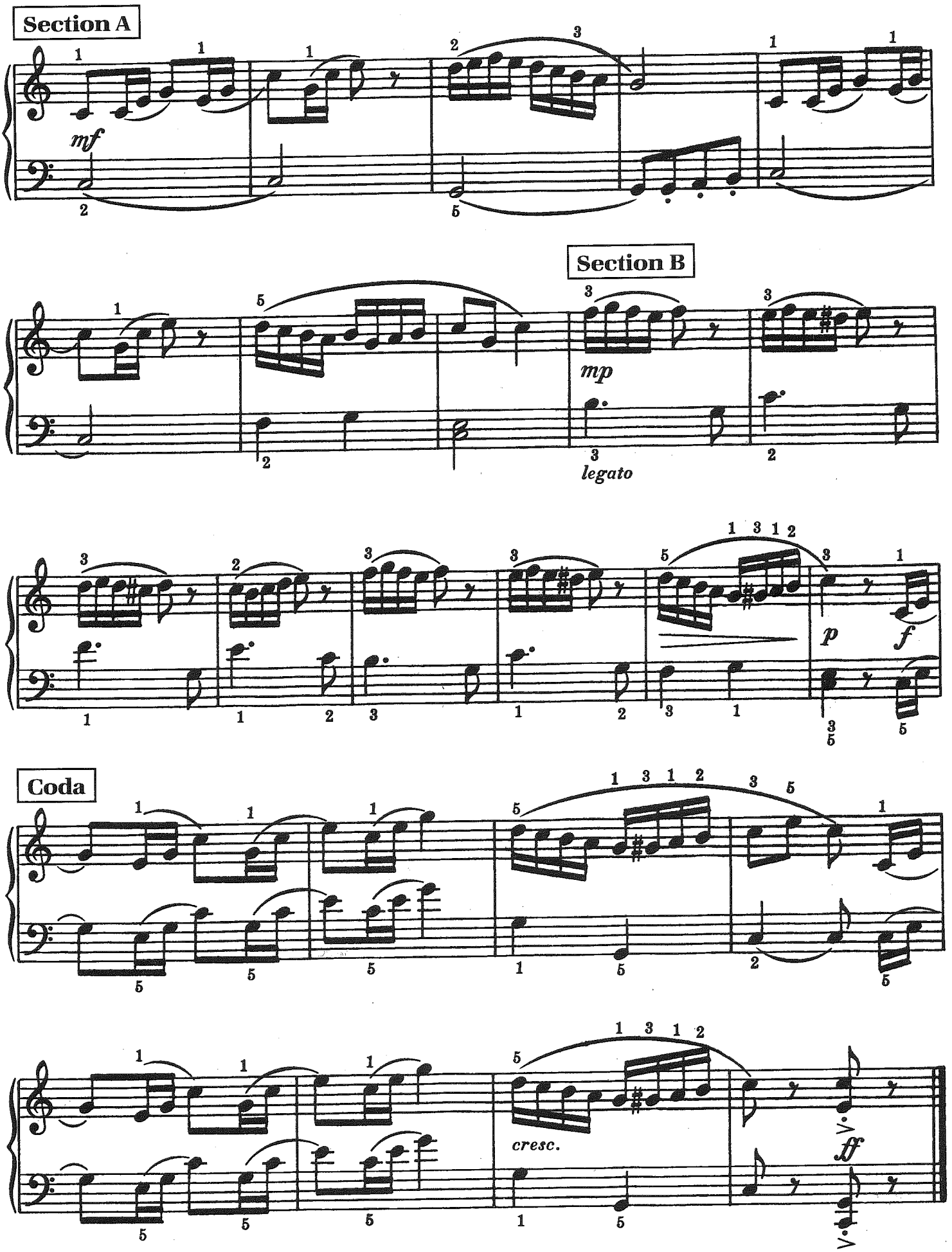


Section B



(Transition)



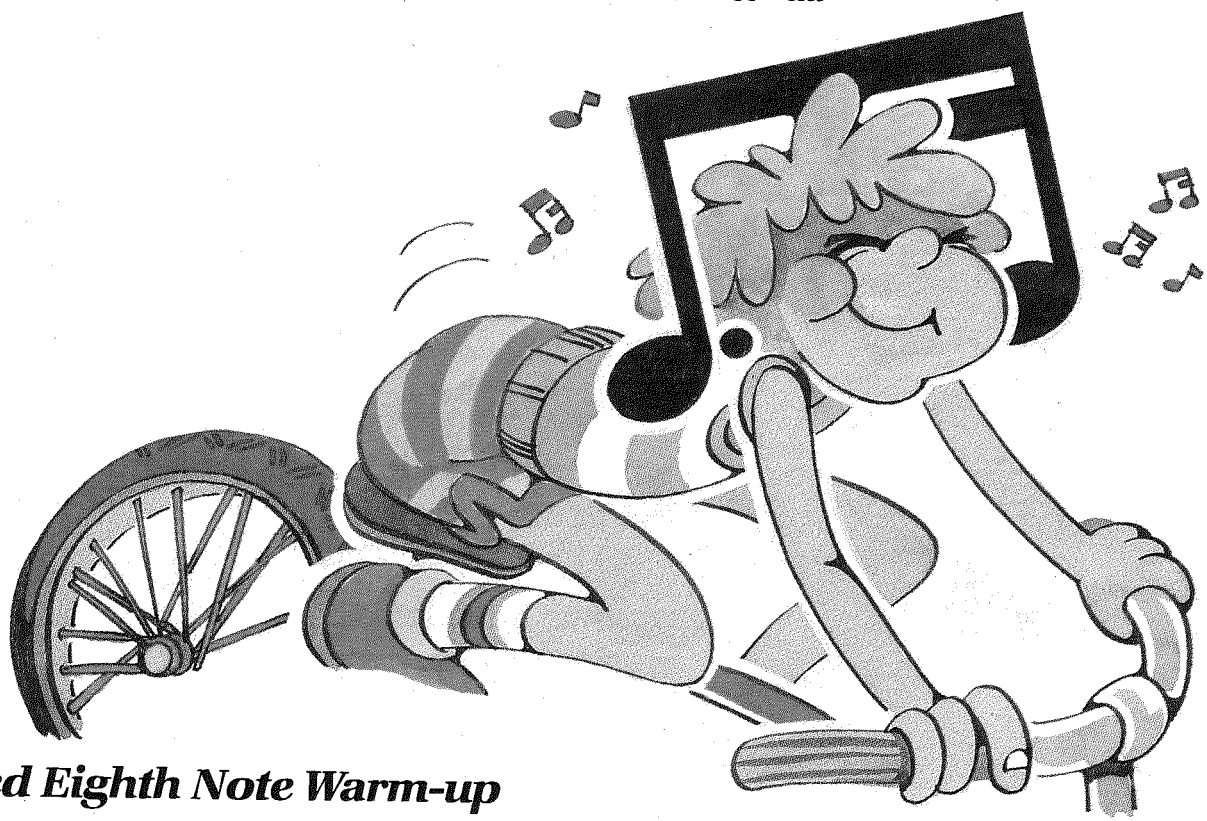

Section A
mf
Section B
mp
legato
p
f
Coda
cresc.
ff

Dotted Eighth Note Rhythm

A **dotted eighth note** is equal to three sixteenth notes:
(A dot increases the note's value by one-half.)

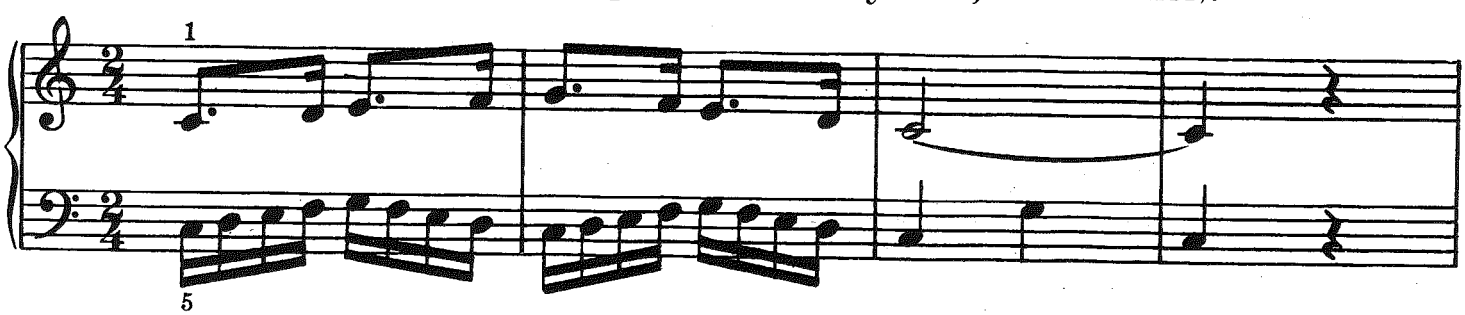
Clap and count this rhythm.

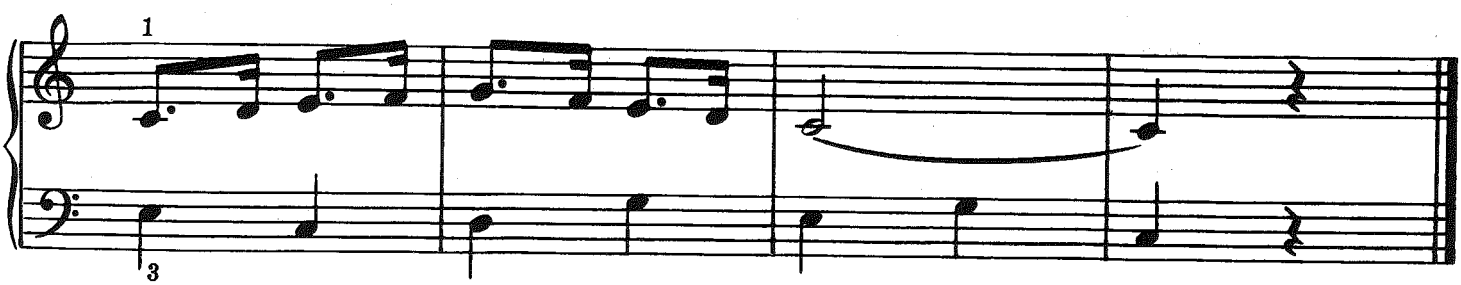
Count: 1 & da 2 & da 3 & da 4 & da



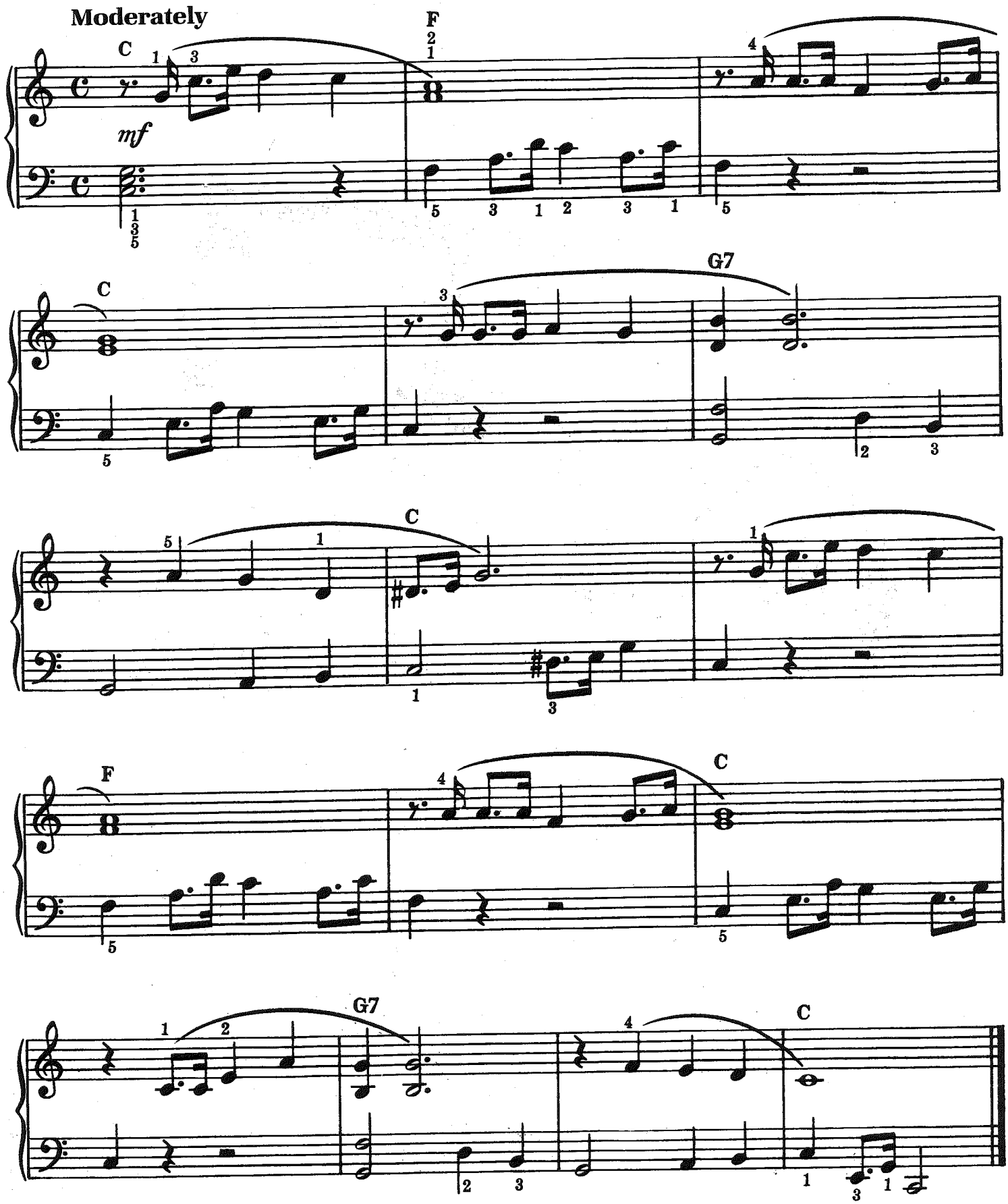
Dotted Eighth Note Warm-up

Count aloud while you play. Transpose to other keys (Major and minor).



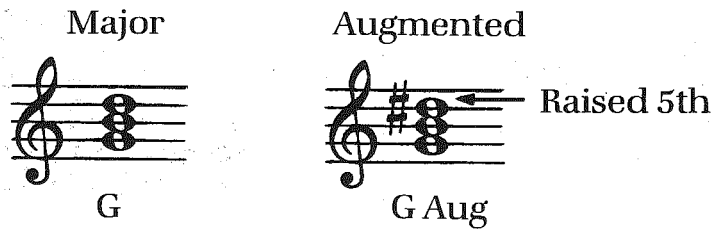


Blue Grass



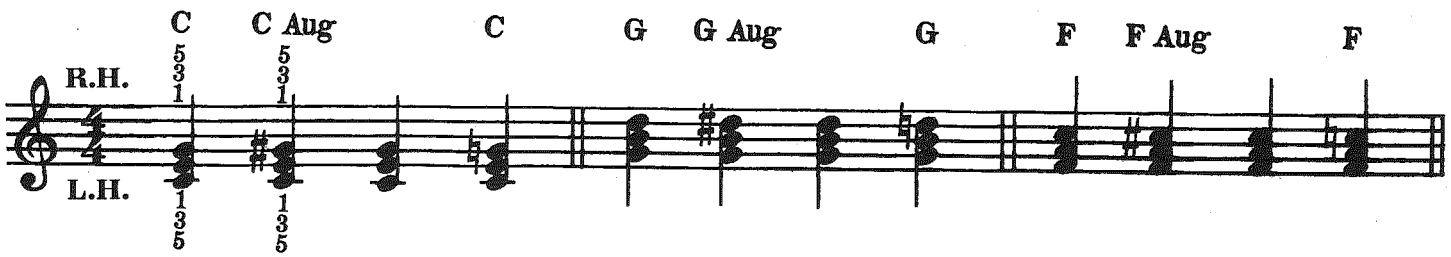
Augmented Triads

The word **augment** means to make **larger**. An **Augmented triad** is formed by **raising** the top note (5th) of a Major triad a half step.

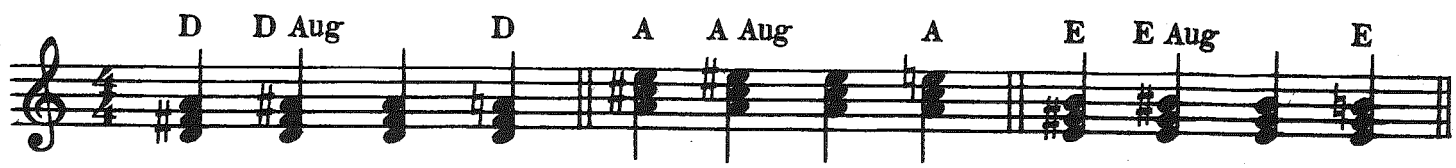


Practice the following **chord drills**. Play hands separately at first. Play the L.H. an octave lower than written.

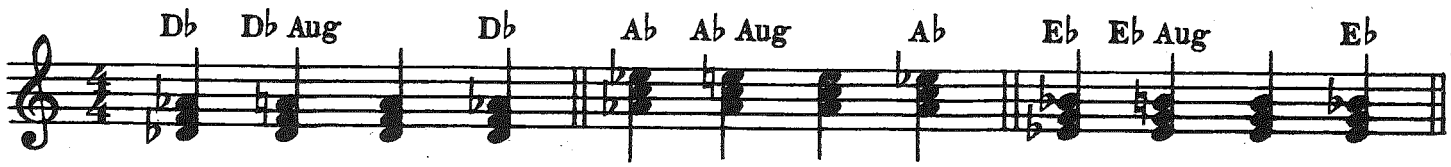
Group 1 Keys (C, G, F)



Group 2 Keys (D, A, E)

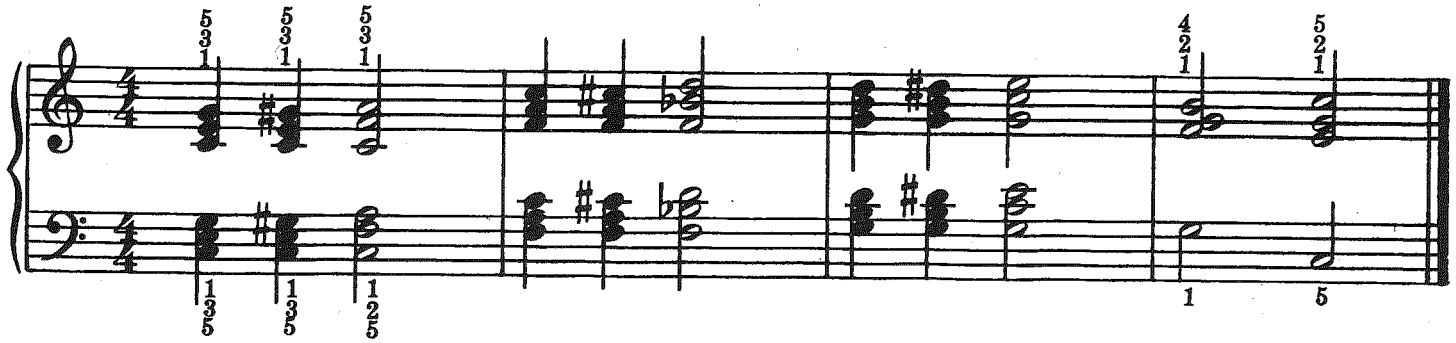


Group 3 Keys (D♭, A♭, E♭)



Major-Augmented Chord Warm-up

Use the correct fingering. Circle the augmented chords.



A Visit to the Royal Court

Moderato

mf

f

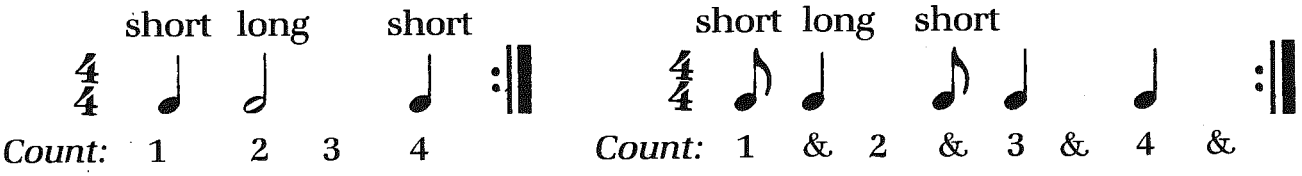
mf

f

Syncopation

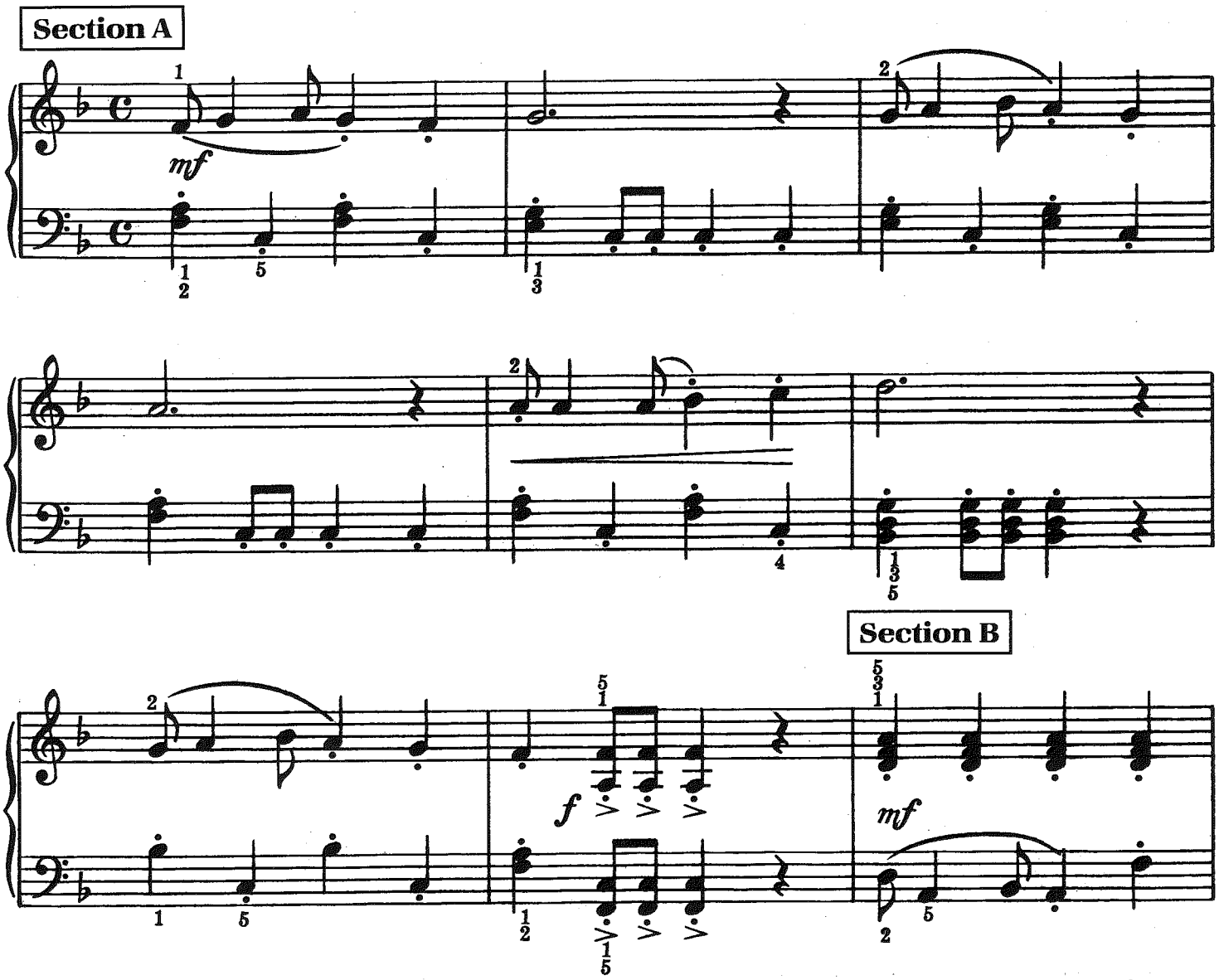
Syncopation means to stress or accent weak beats. The most common way this is done is by placing a long note on a weak beat, creating a rhythmic pattern that is SHORT - LONG - SHORT.

Clap and count this rhythm.

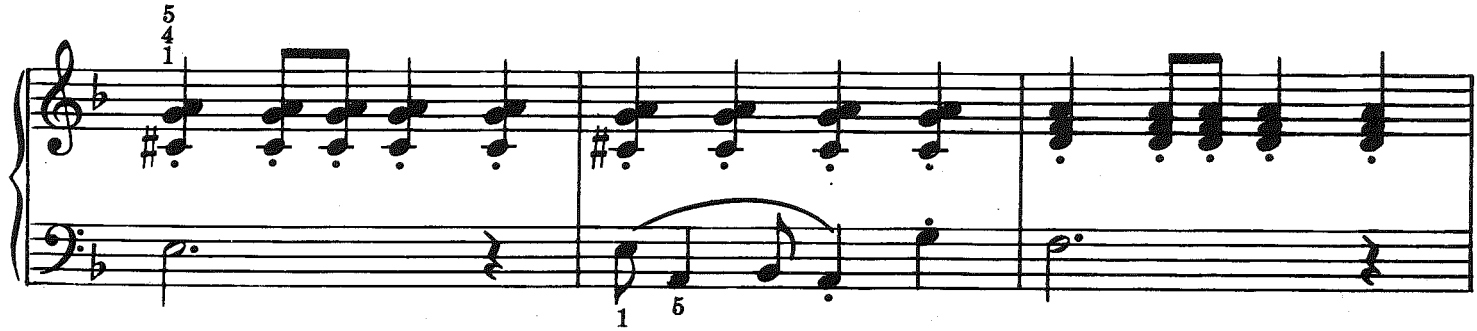


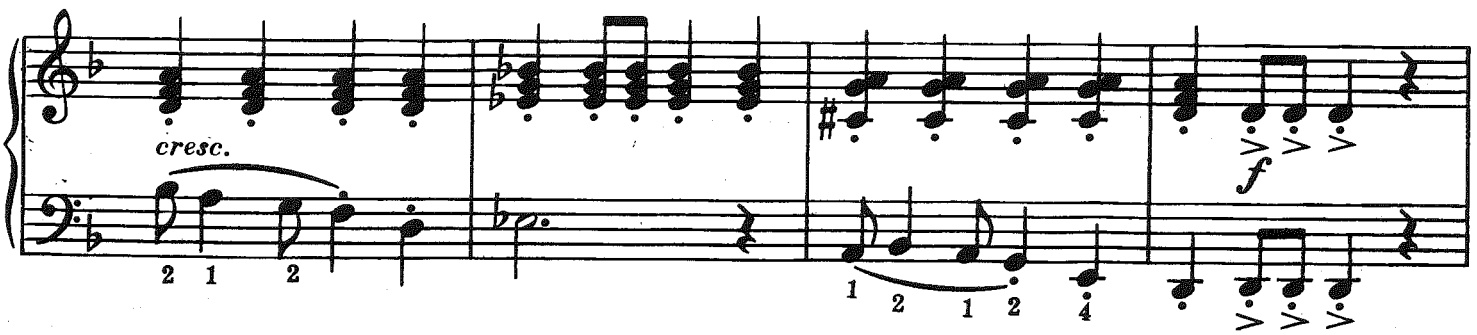
*New Orleans Carnival**

Con spirito

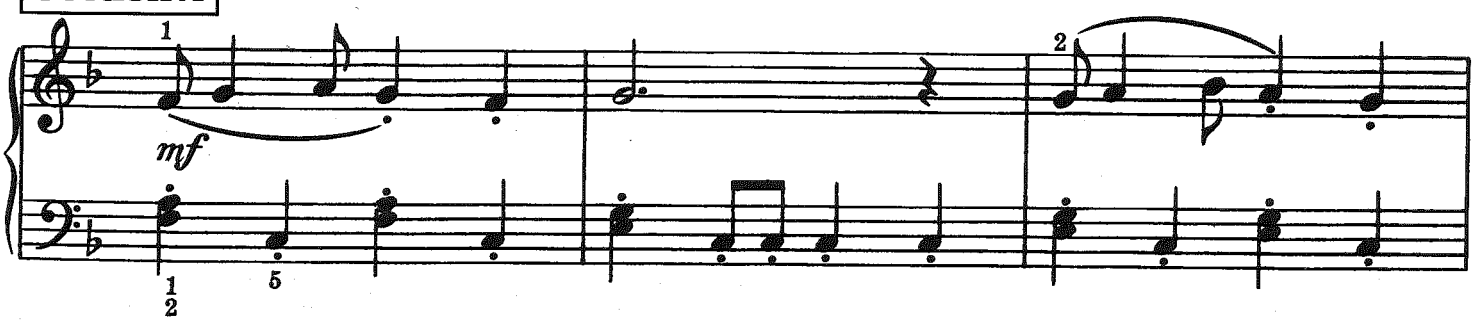


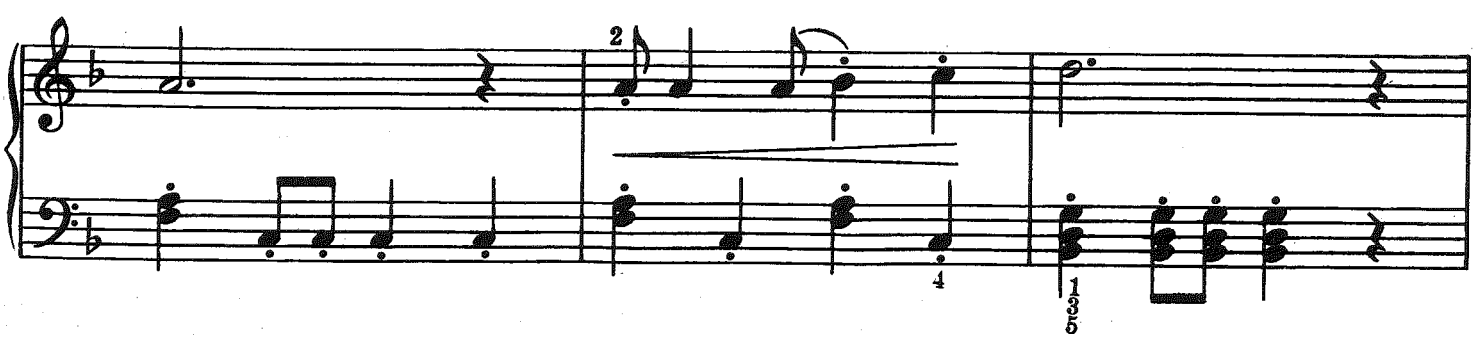
*The New Orleans carnival (called Mardi Gras) is a festive occasion celebrated the day before Lent with parades and merriment. Each year a King and Queen of Mardi Gras are chosen.



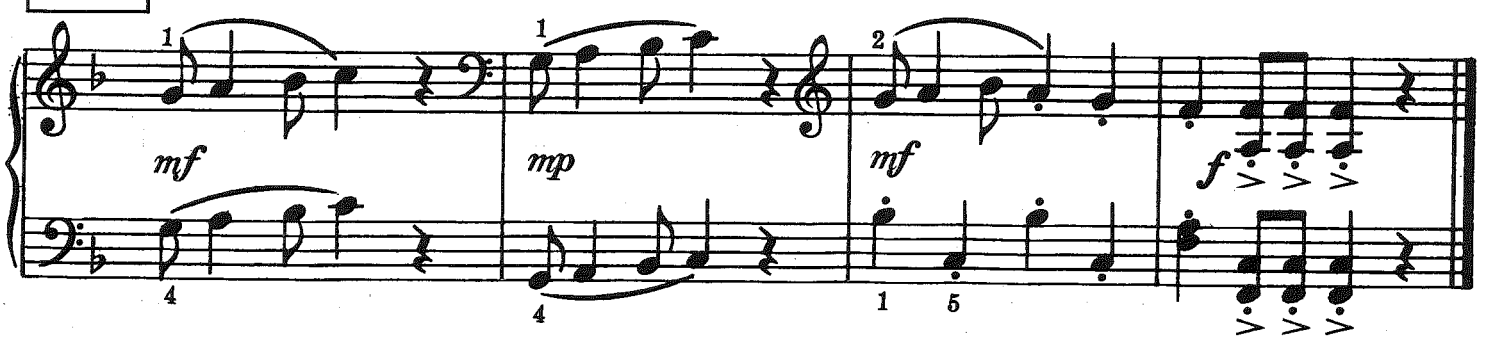


Section A



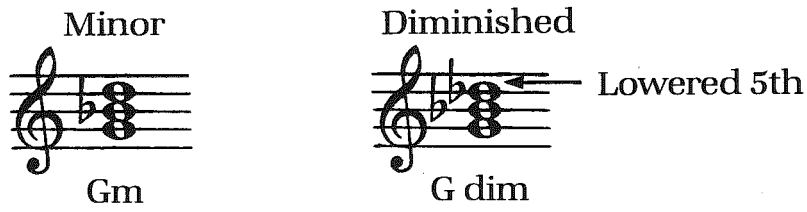


Coda



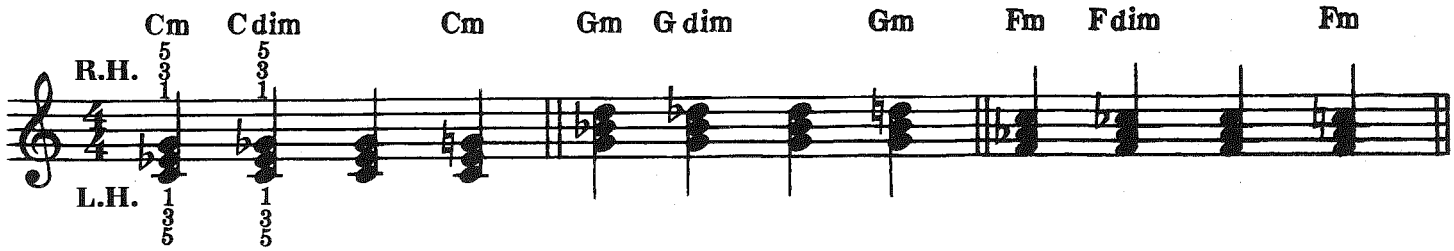
Diminished Triads

The word **diminish** means to make **smaller**. A **diminished triad** is formed by **lowering** the top note (5th) of a minor triad a half step.

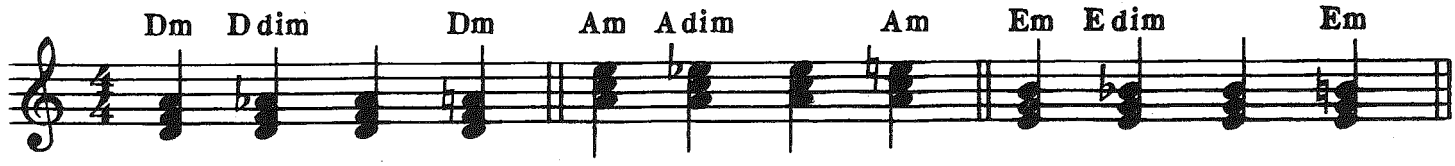


Practice the following **chord drills**. Play hands separately at first. Play the L.H. an octave lower than written.

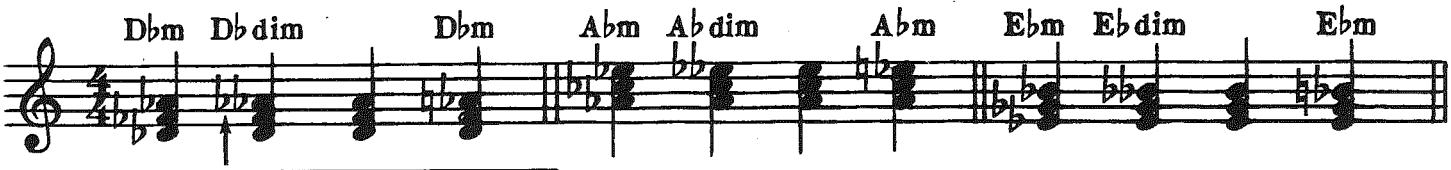
Group 1 Keys (C, G, F)



Group 2 Keys (D, A, E)



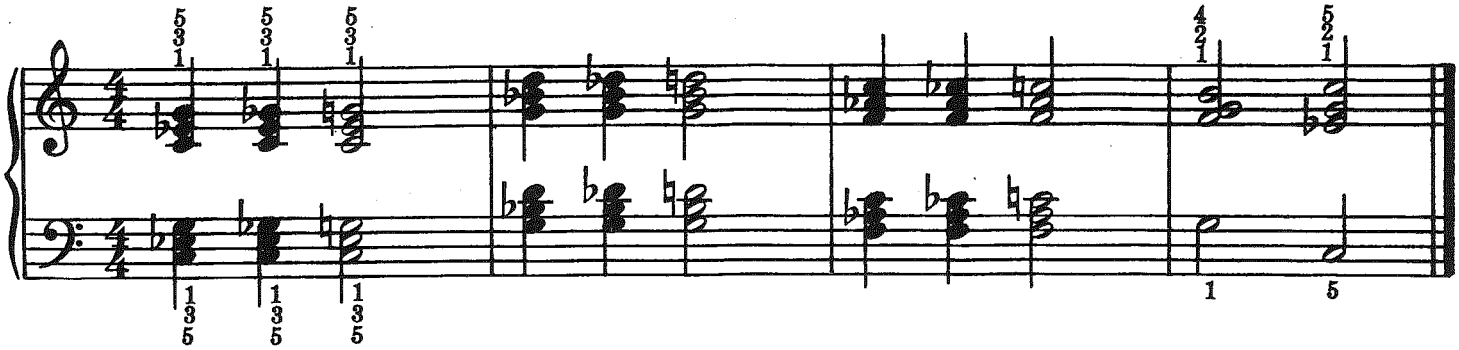
Group 3 Keys (D♭, A♭, E♭)



Double flat: lowers note a **whole** step

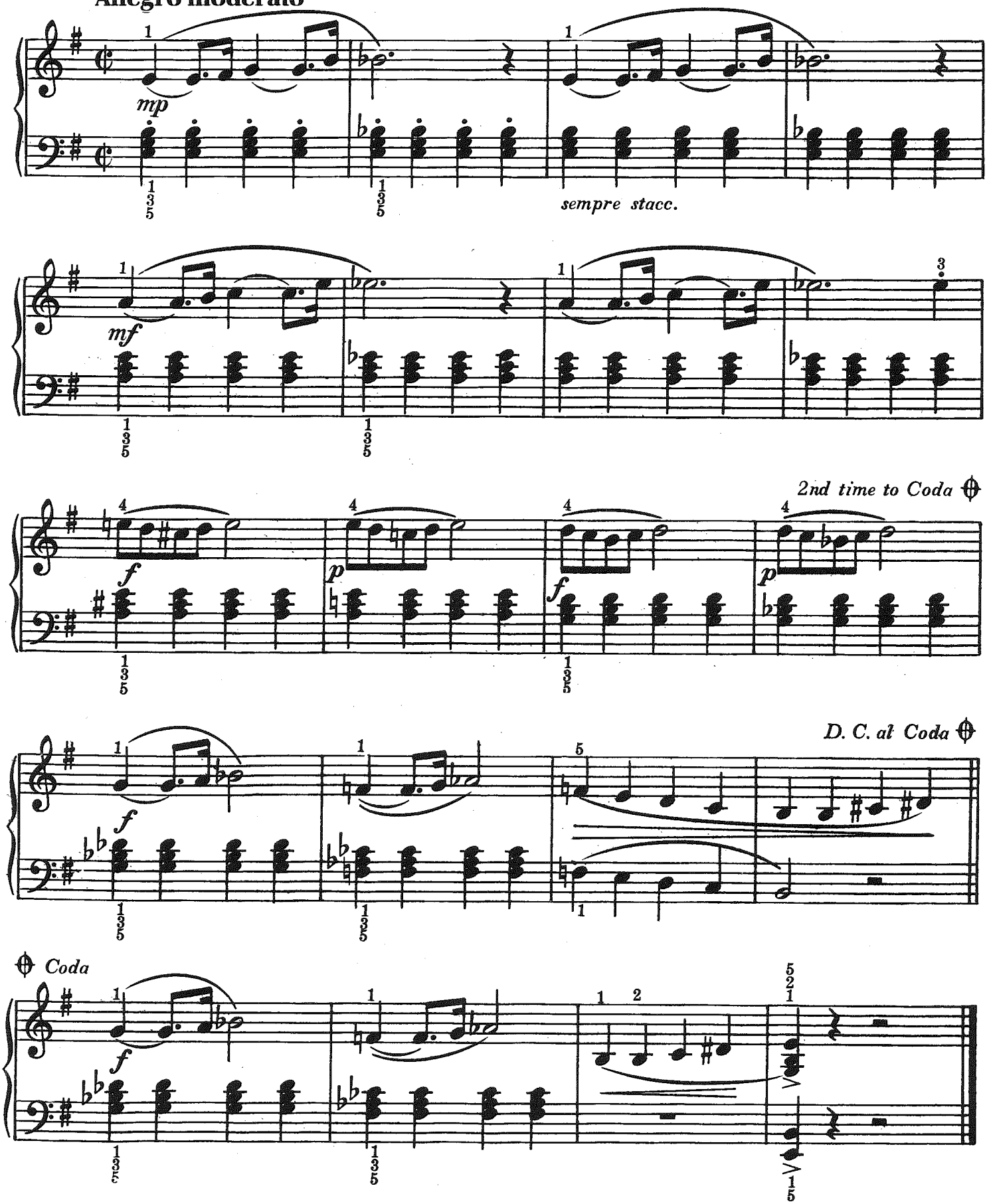
Major-Diminished Chord Warm-up

Use the correct fingering. Circle the diminished chords.



Spooky House

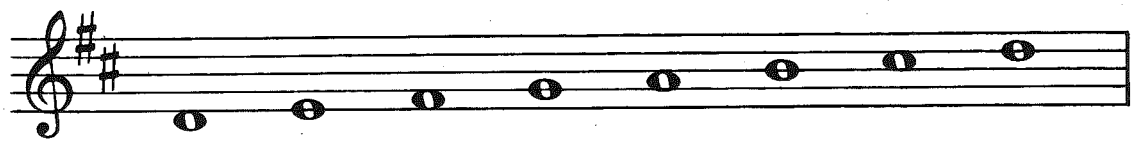
Allegro moderato



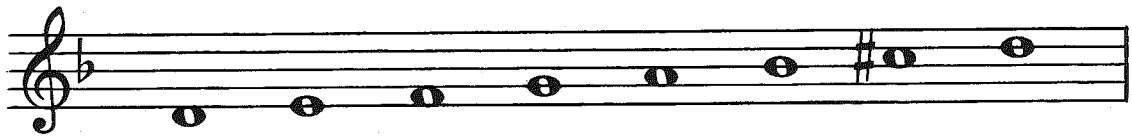
Parallel Major and Minor Scales

Parallel Major and minor scales begin on the same keynote.
The two scales have **different** key signatures.

D Major



D Minor (Harmonic)

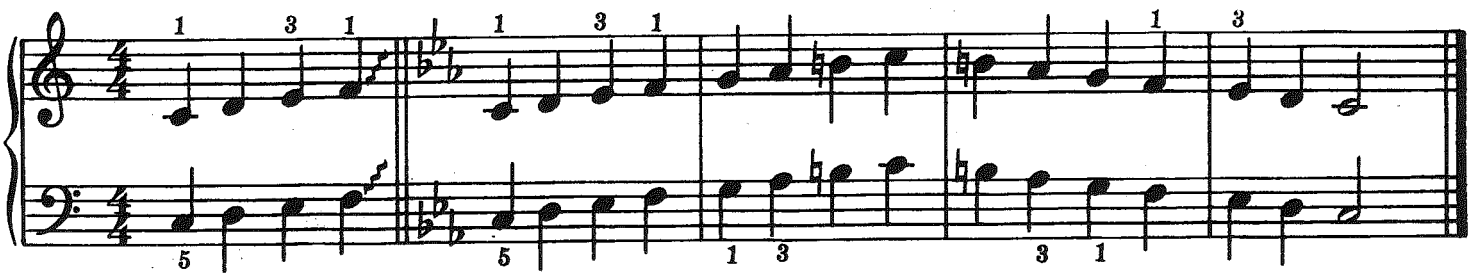


Practice the following parallel Major and minor scales.

Note: These Major and minor scales have the **same** fingering.

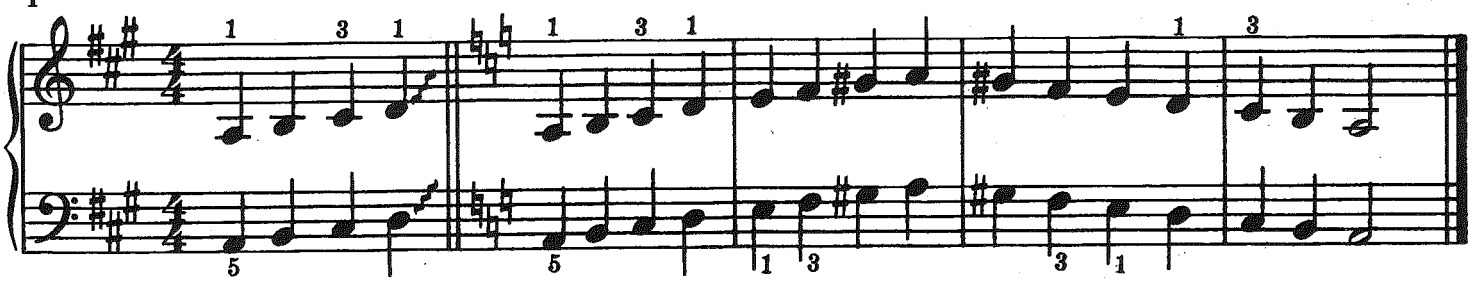
Play the C Major scale
up and down one octave.

C Minor Scale
(Harmonic)



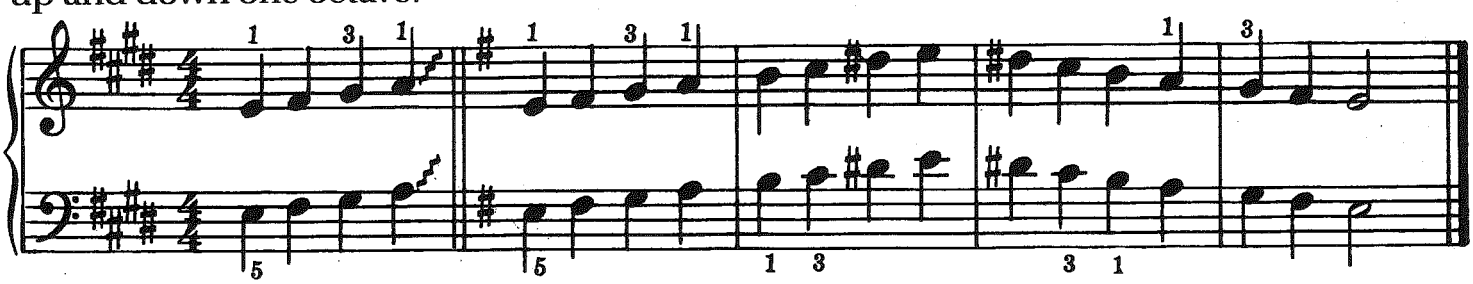
Play the A Major scale
up and down one octave.

A Minor Scale
(Harmonic)



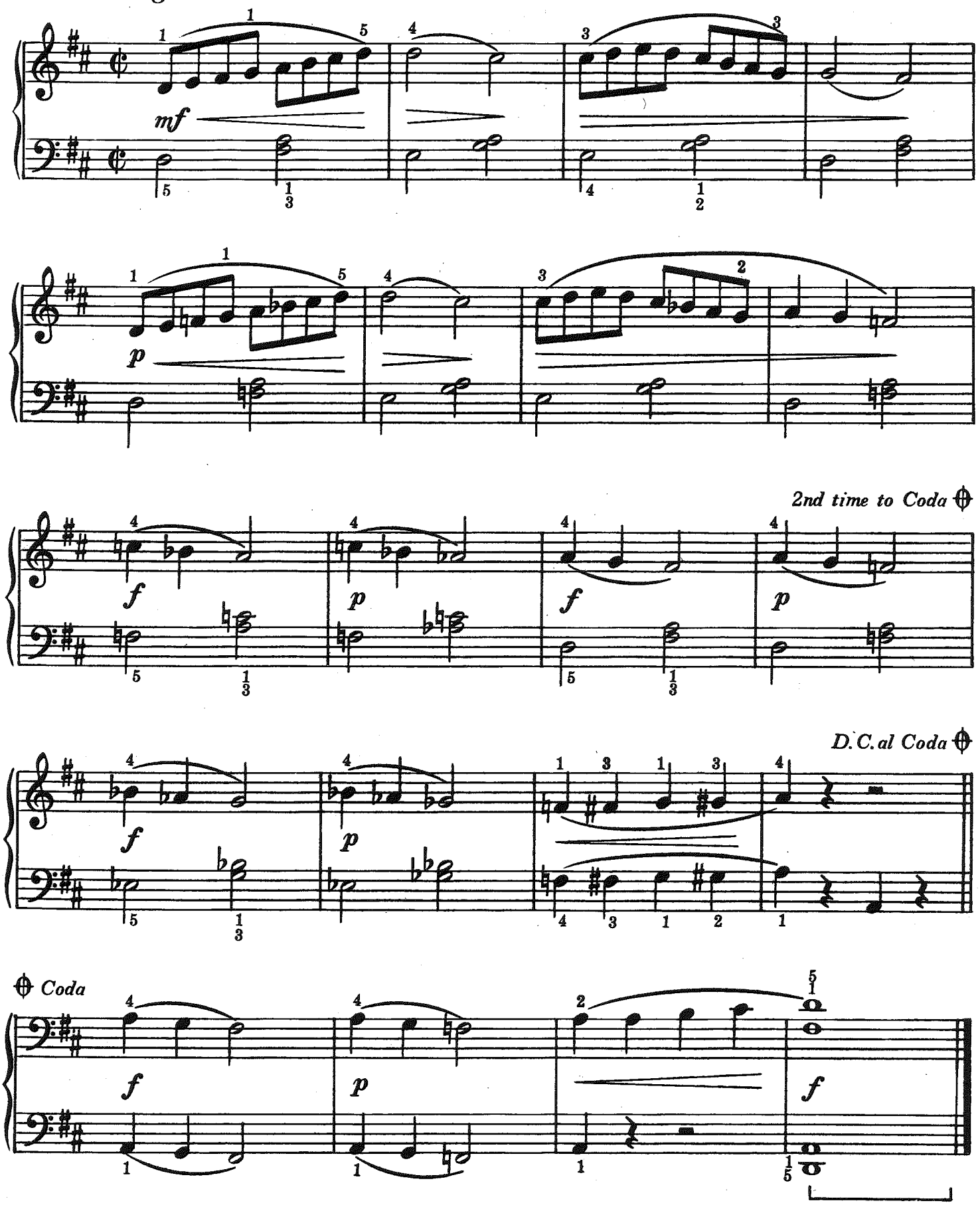
Play the E Major scale
up and down one octave.

E Minor Scale
(Harmonic)

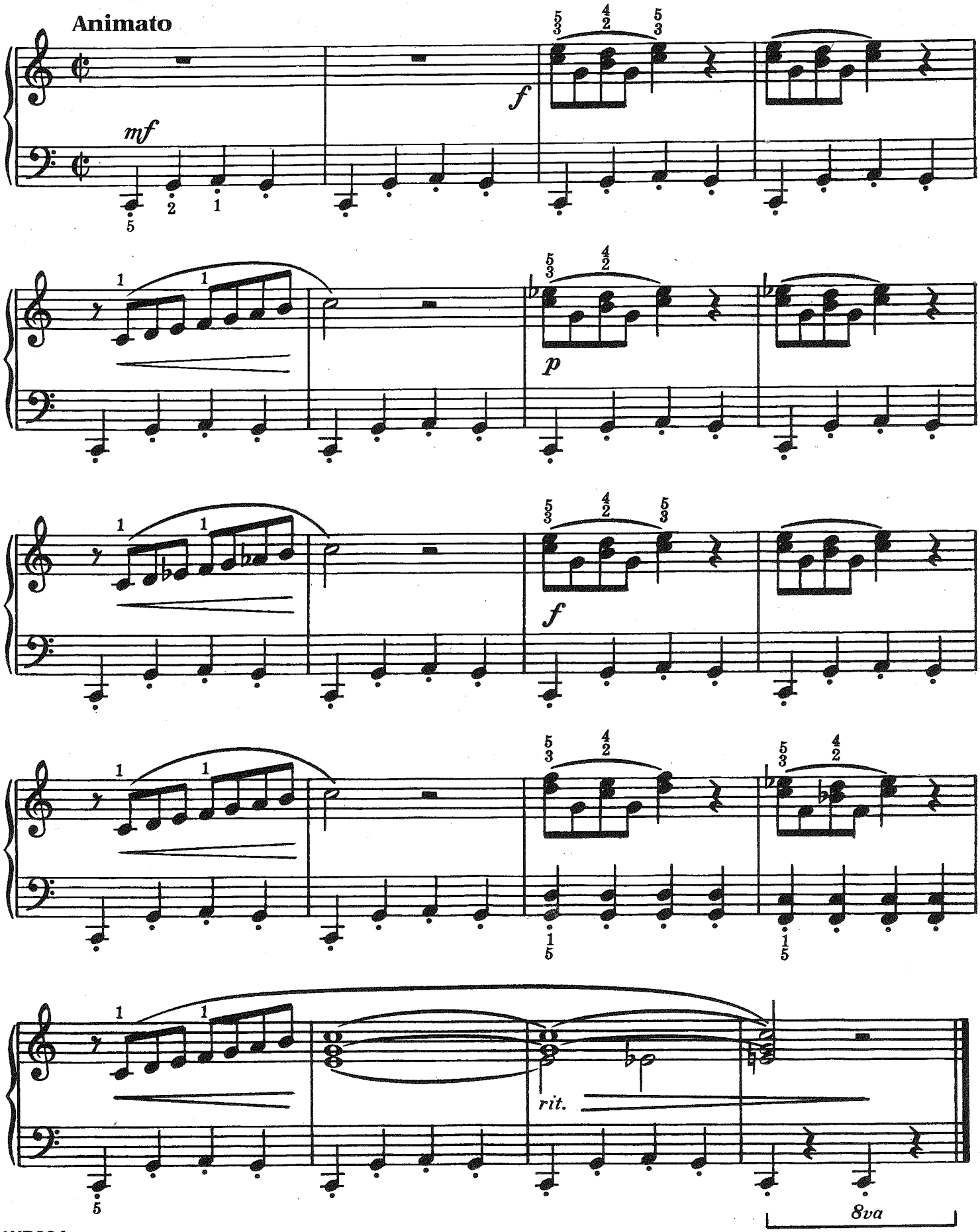


Parallel Bars

Allegro moderato



The Midnight Express

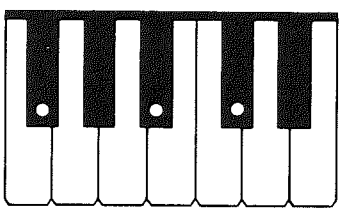


Group 4 Keys (G♭, B♭, B)

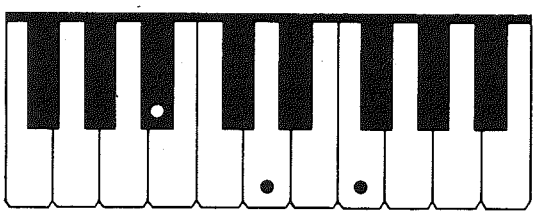
(Unusual Group)

The **Group 4** keys have unusual I chords (tonic chords); each is **different** and must be learned separately.

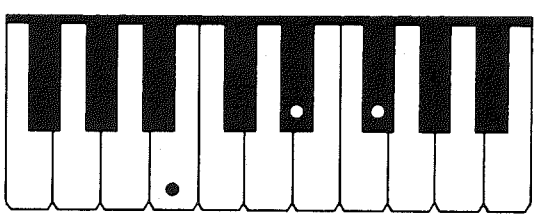
G♭ Major



B♭ Major

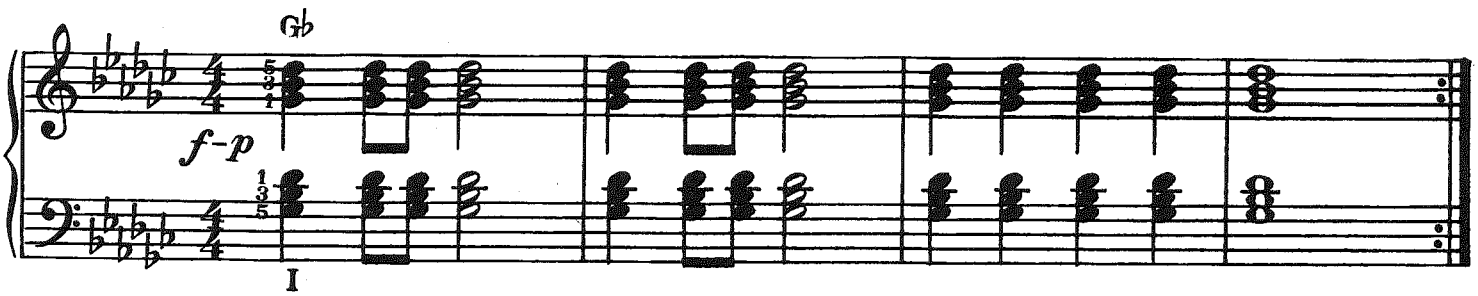


B Major

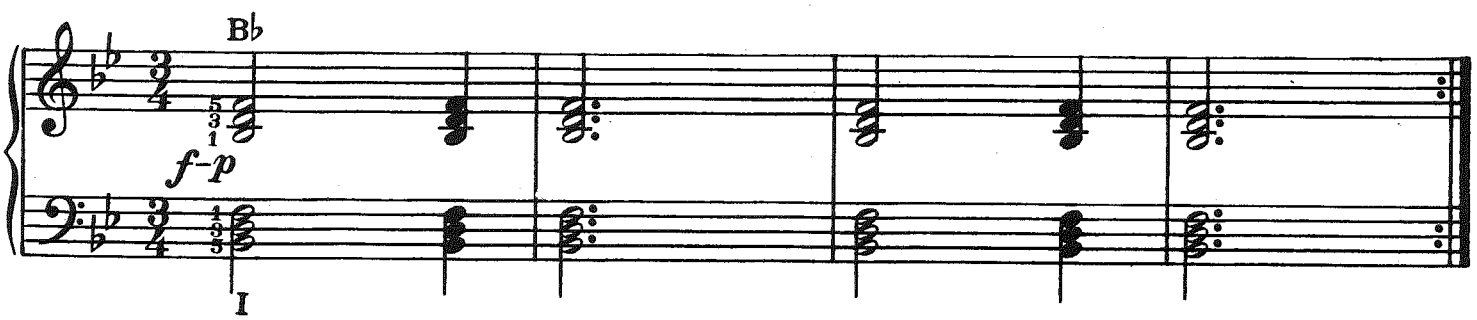


Play these chords. Count aloud.

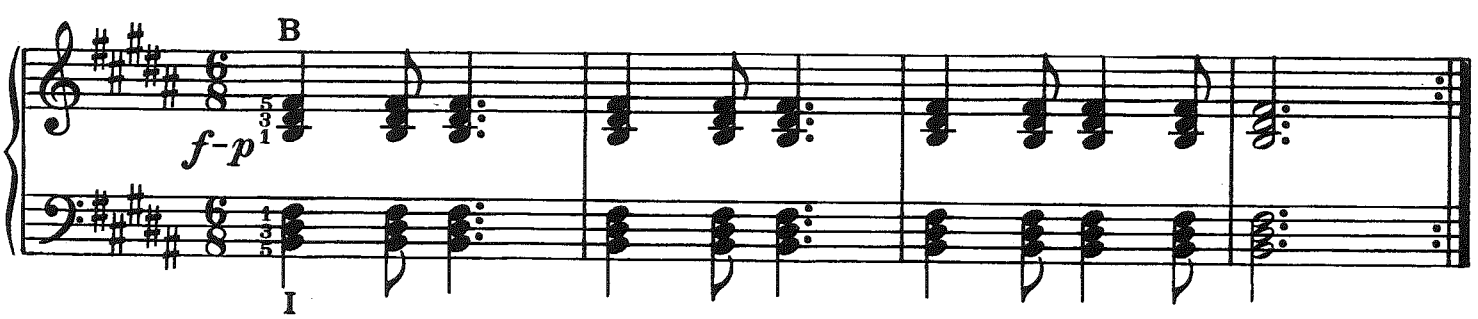
Key of G♭



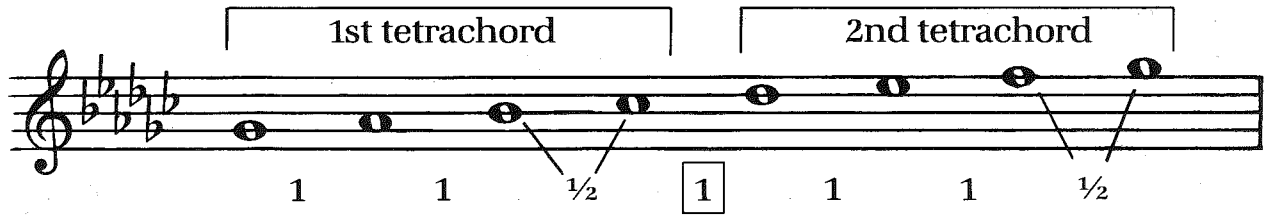
Key of B♭



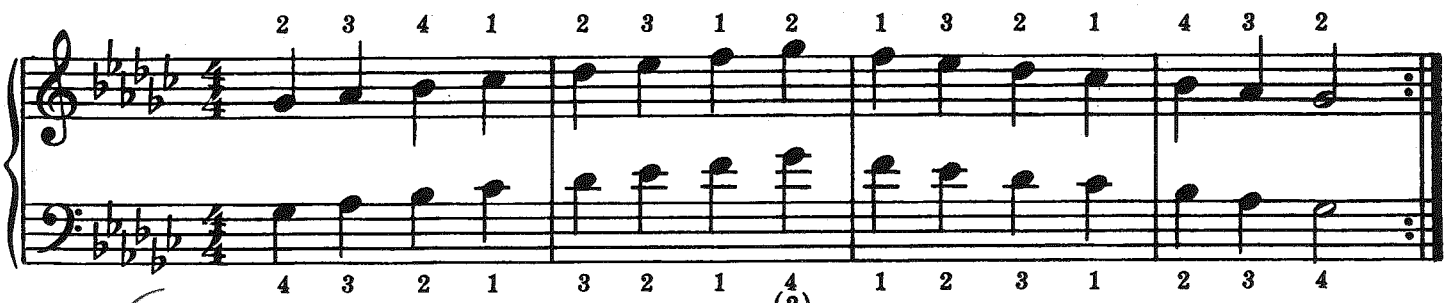
Key of B

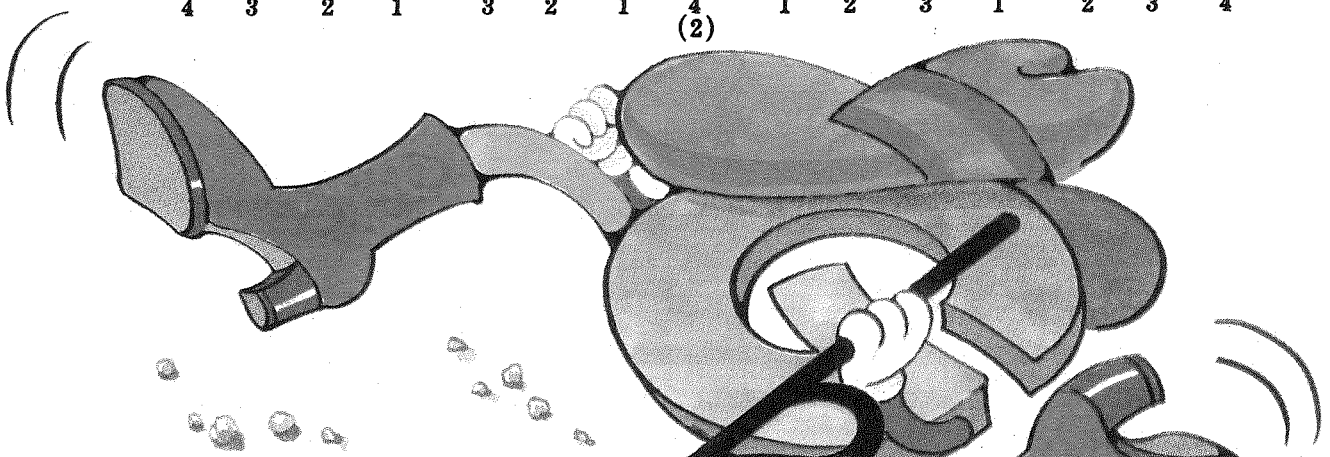


G♭ Major Scale

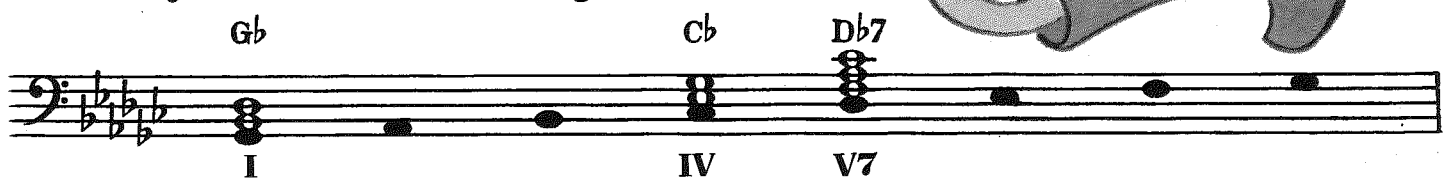


Play hands separately first.



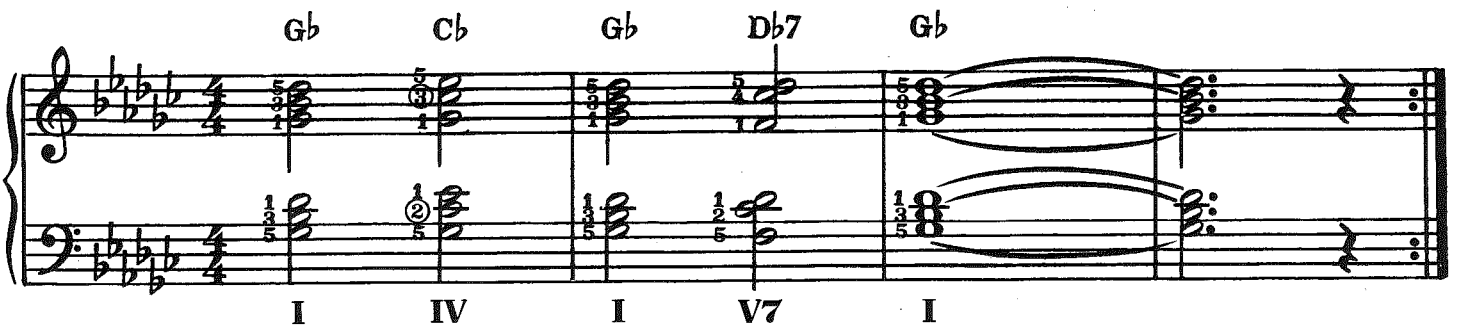


Primary Chords in G♭ Major

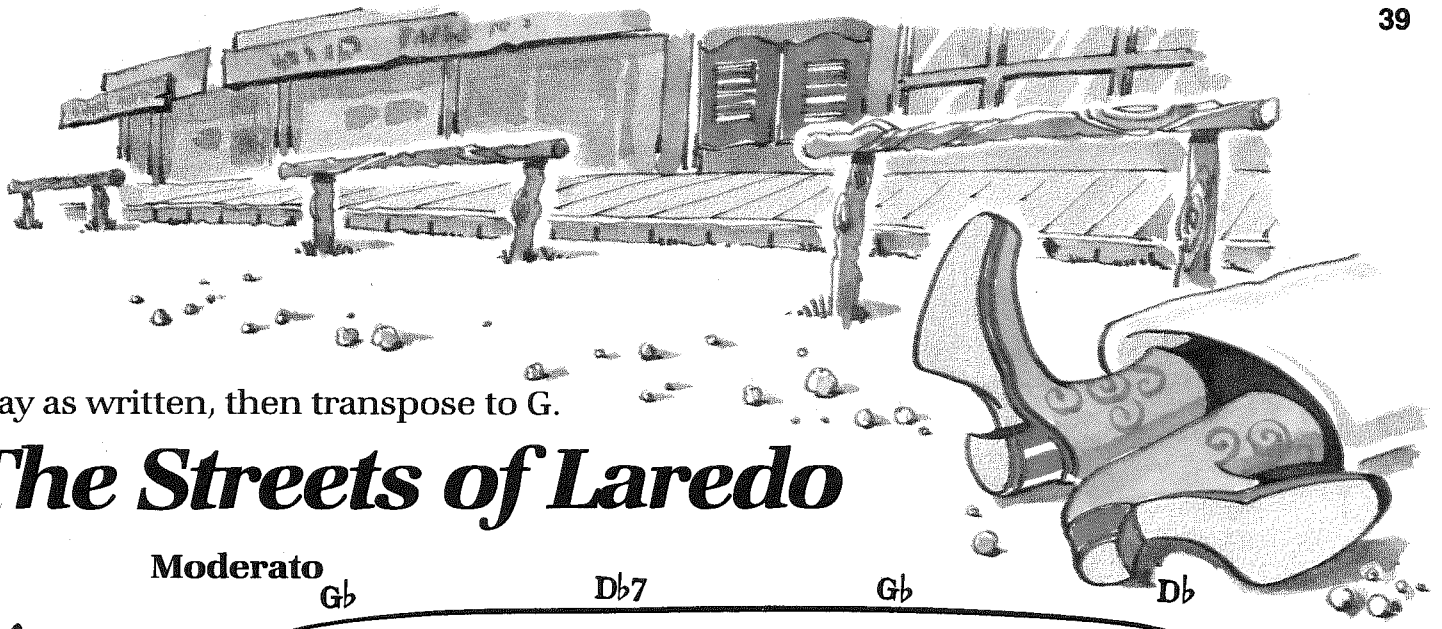


Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Practice this **chord progression** in G♭ Major.
Play hands separately first.



2nd inversion 1st inversion



Play as written, then transpose to G.

The Streets of Laredo

Moderato

Gb Db7 Gb Db

As I walked out in the streets of La - re - do, As

Gb Db7 Gb Db7

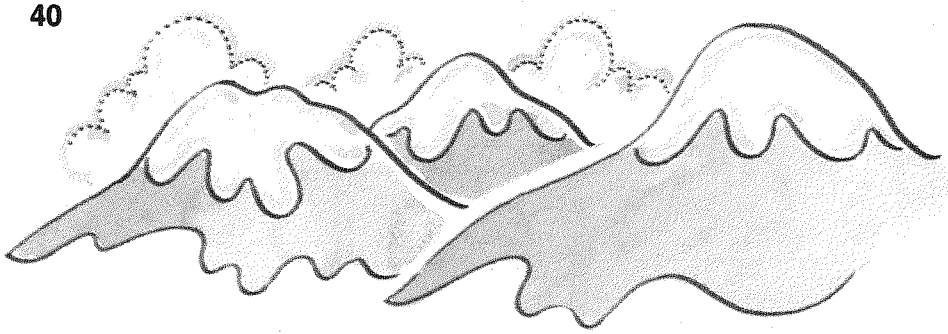
I walked out in La - re - do one day; I

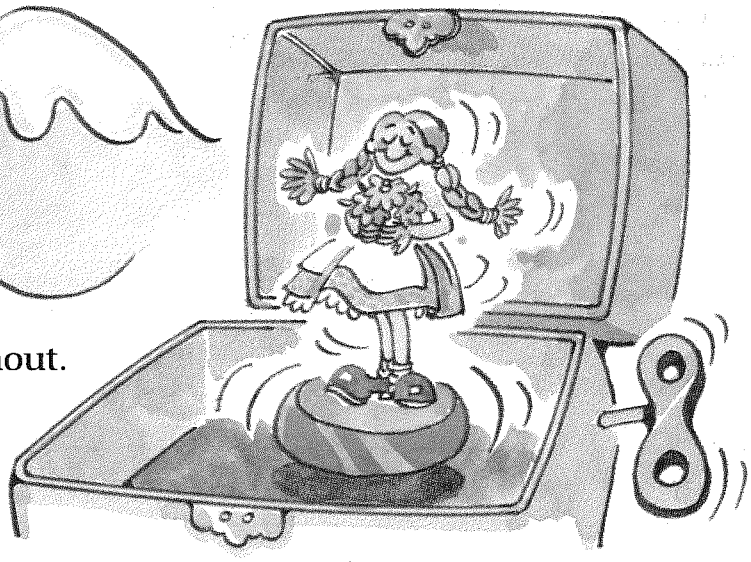
Gb Db7 Gb Db

spied a poor cow - boy all wrapped in white lin - en, All

Gb Cb Db7 Gb

wrapped in white lin - en as cold as the day.

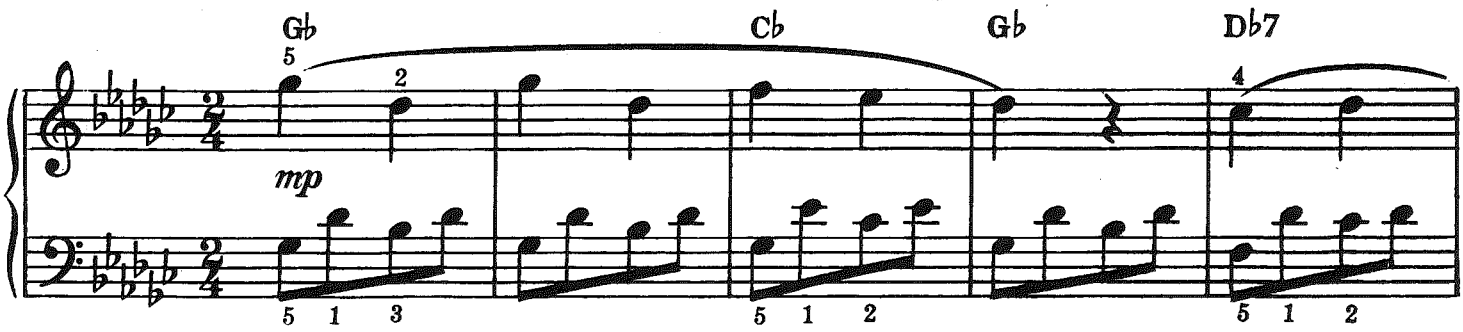


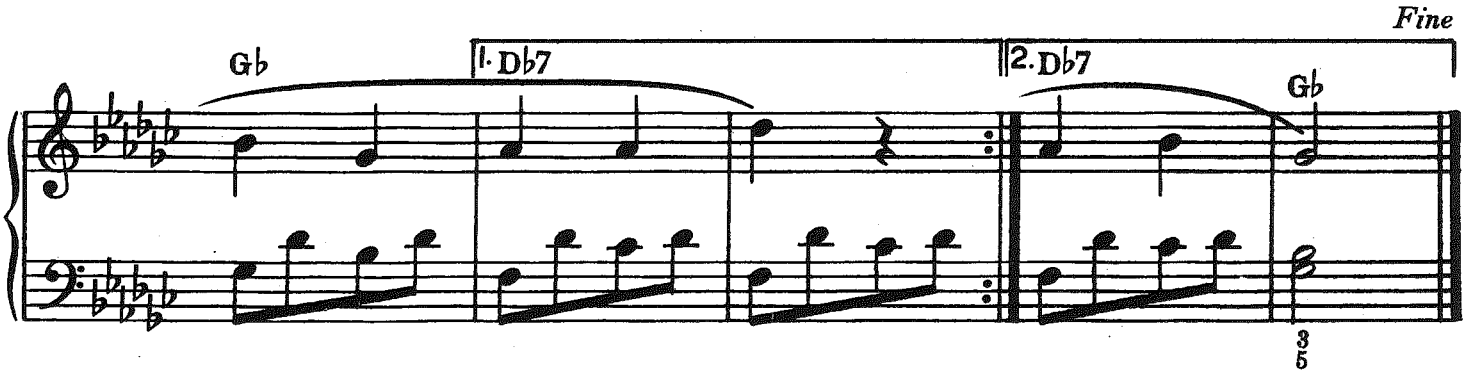


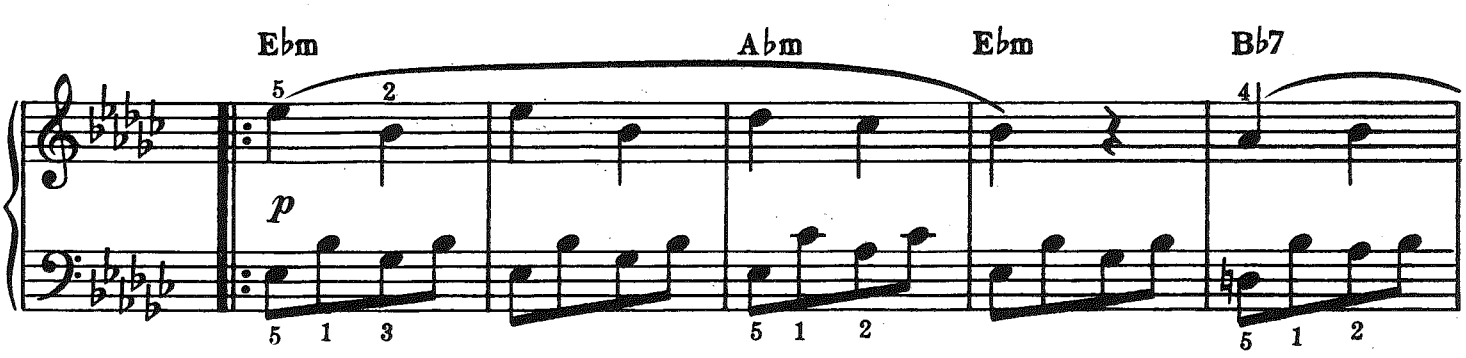
Play both hands one octave higher throughout.
Play as written, then transpose to G.

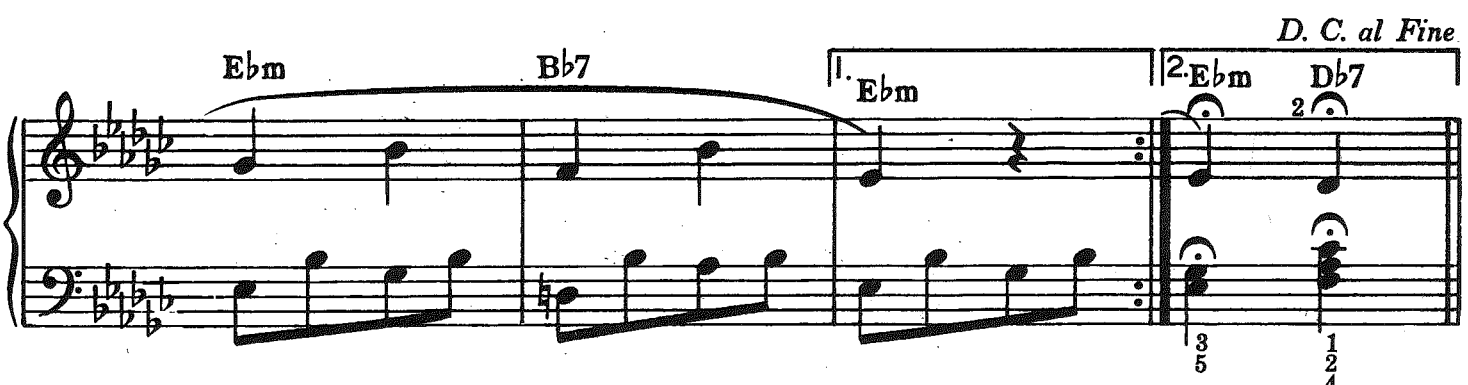
Swiss Music Box

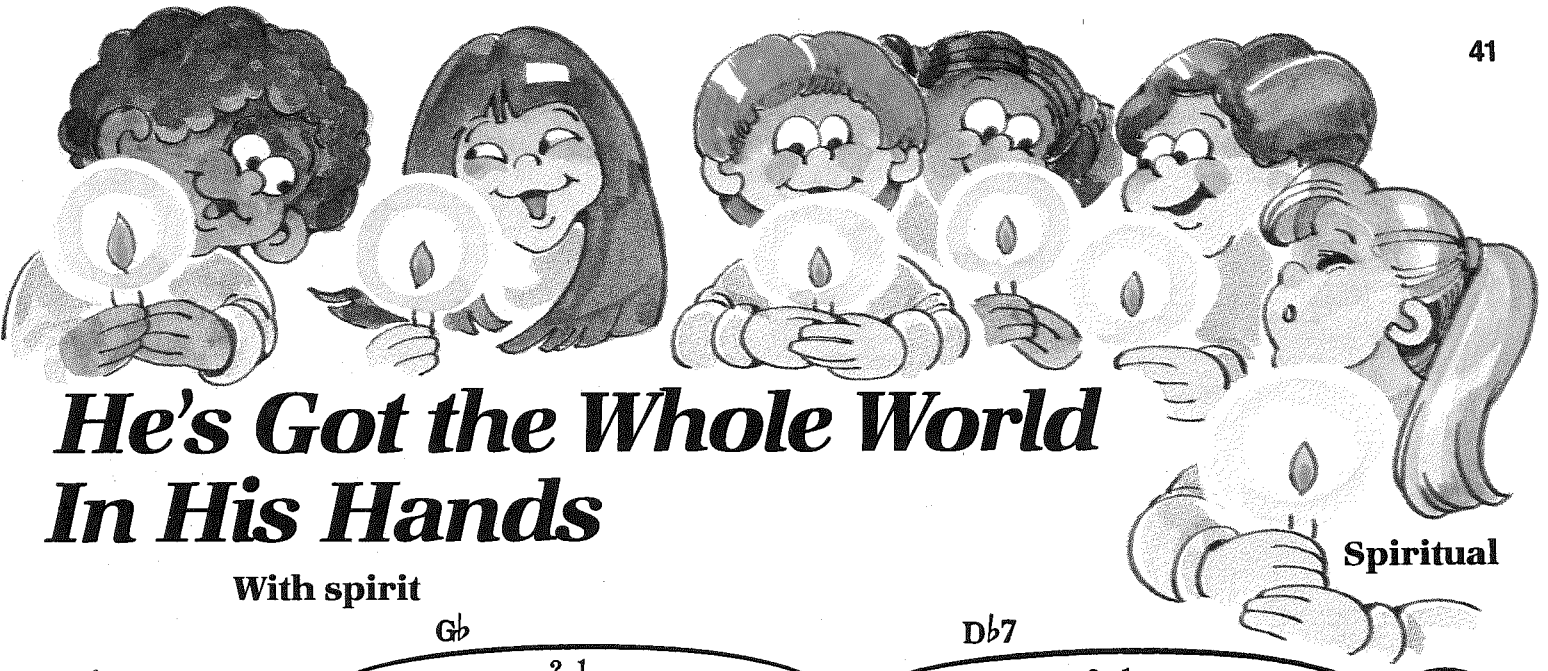
Moderato







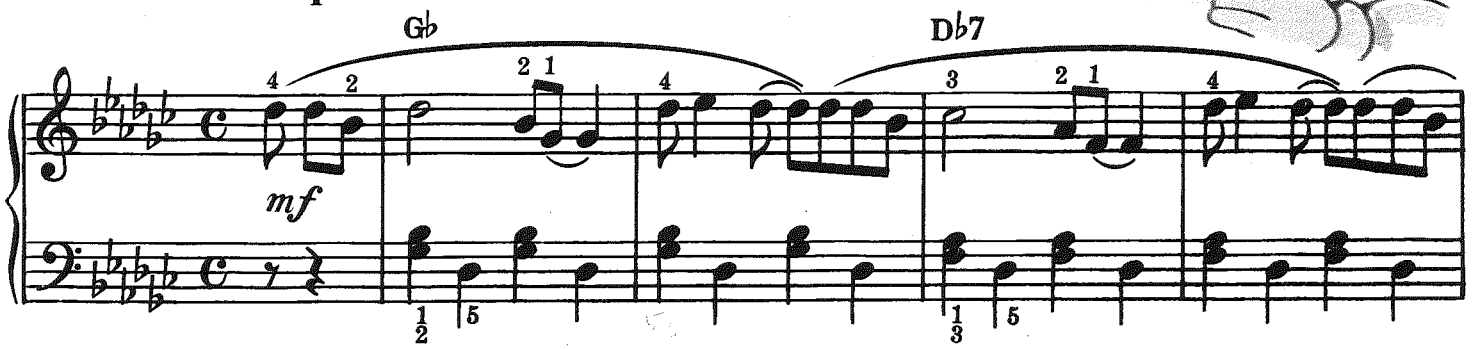


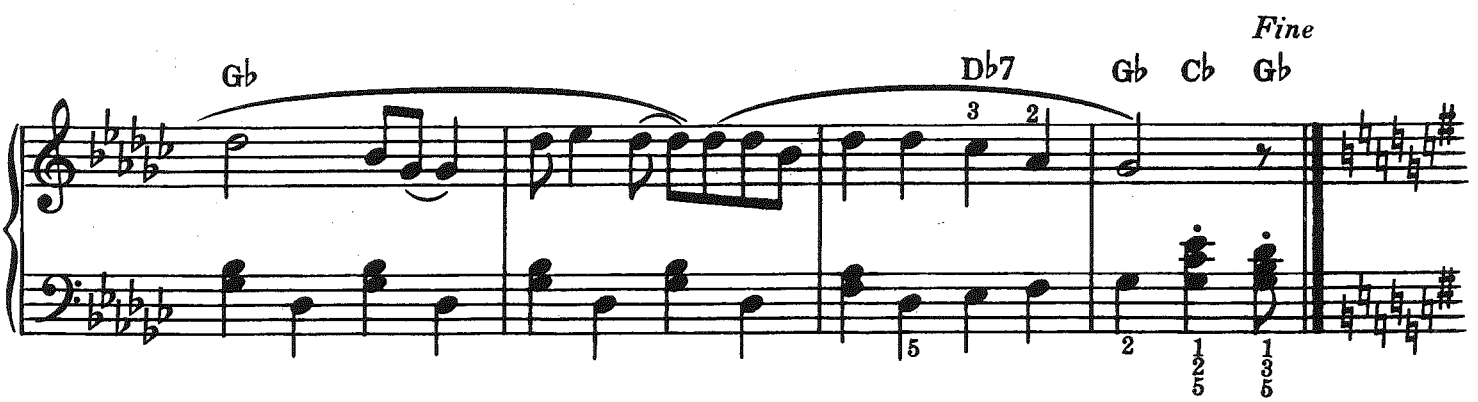


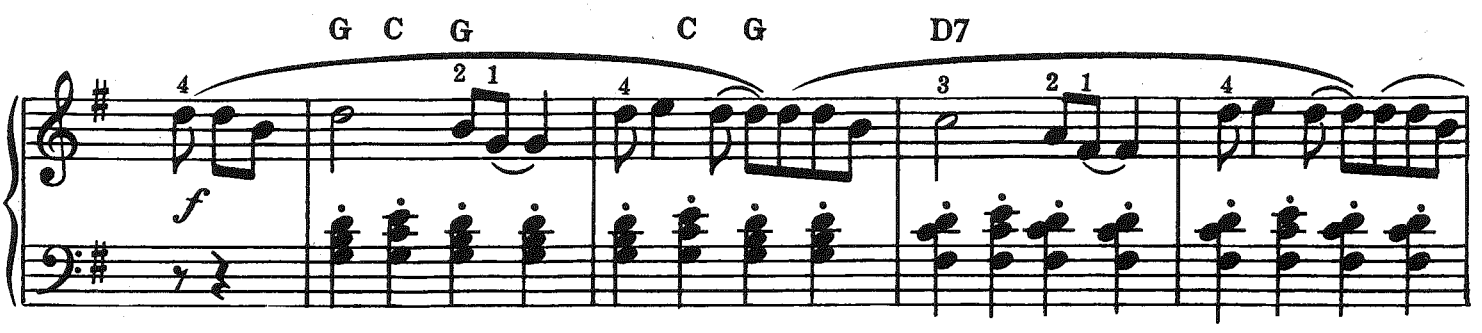
He's Got the Whole World In His Hands

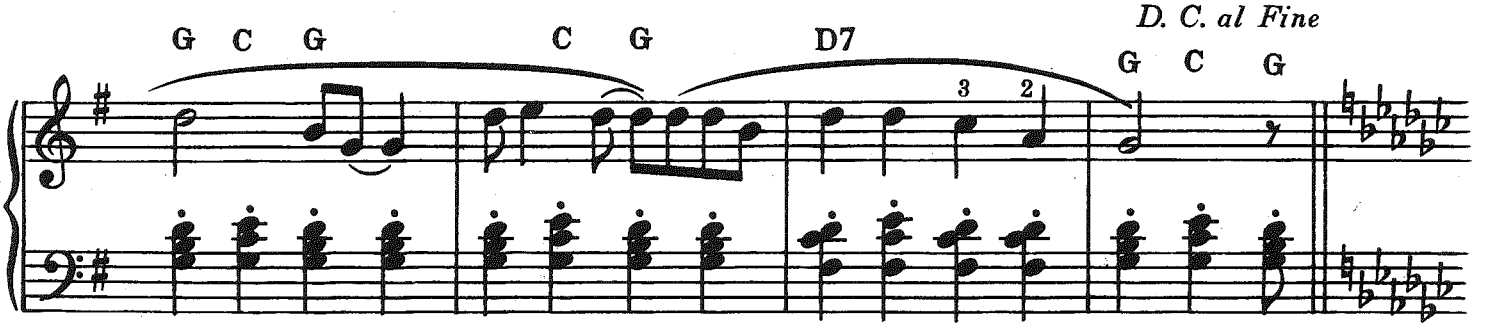
Spiritual

With spirit

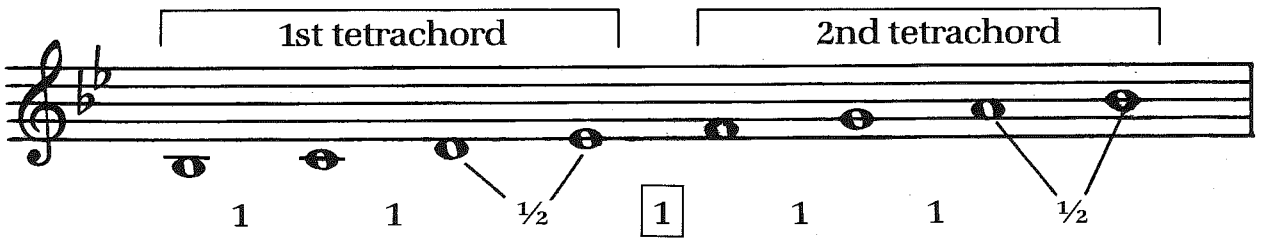




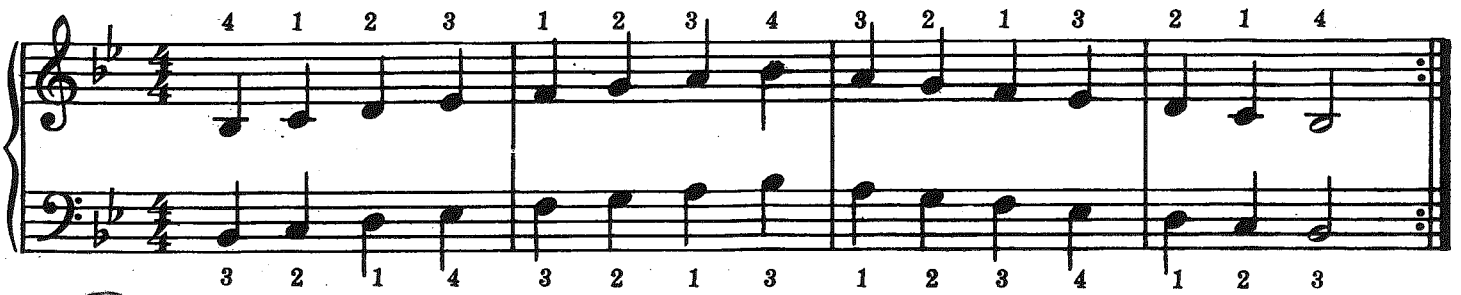


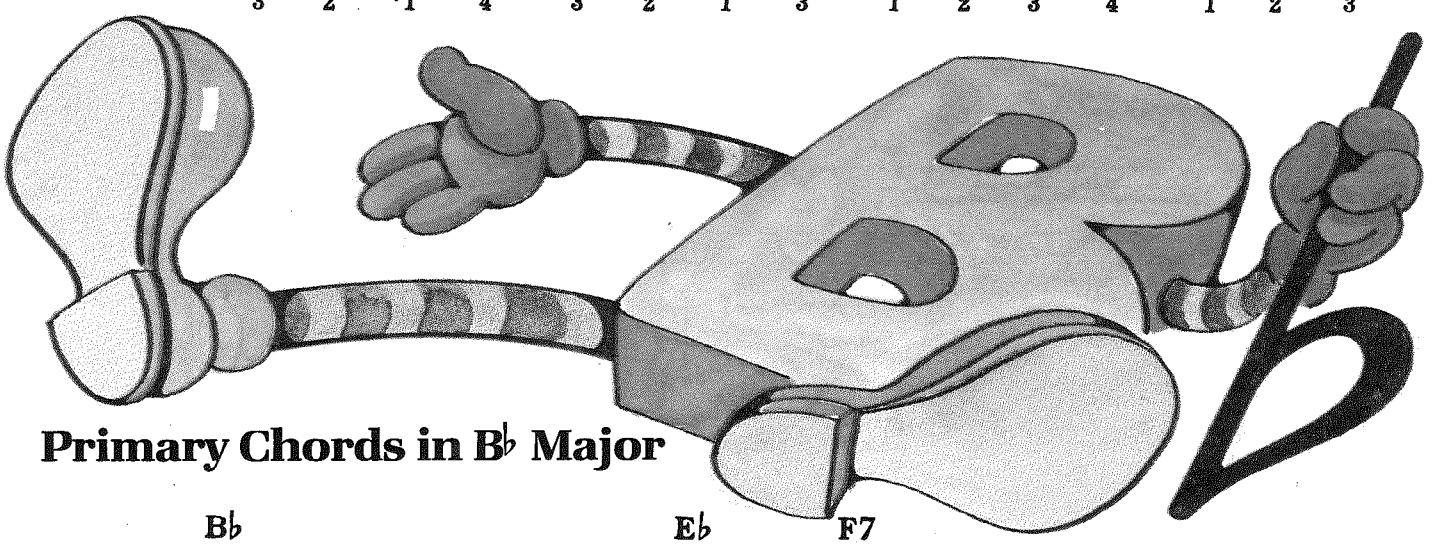


B♭ Major Scale

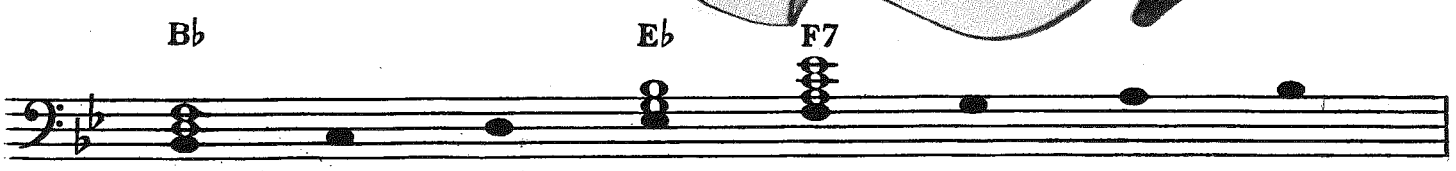


Play hands separately first.



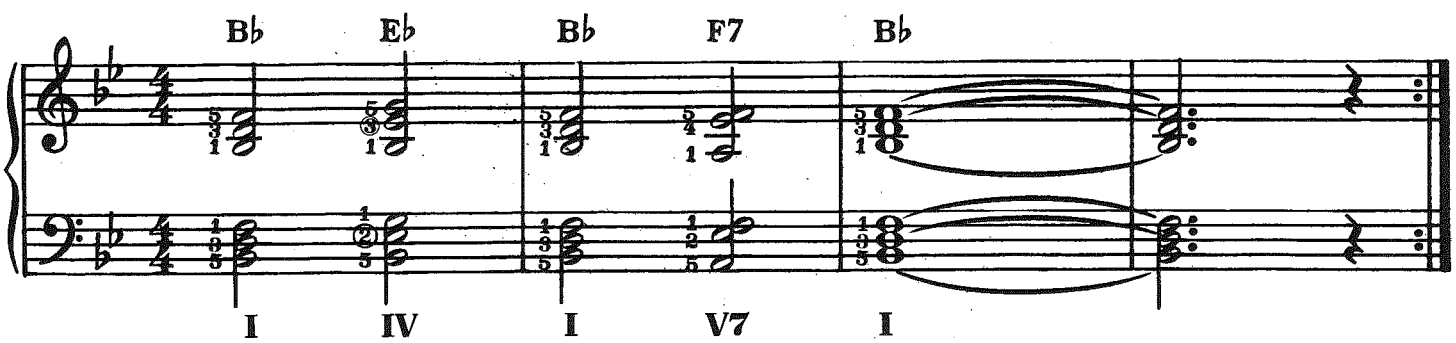


Primary Chords in B♭ Major



Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Practice this **chord progression** in B♭ Major.
Play hands separately first.



2nd inversion 1st inversion

Grace Note

A **grace note** is printed in small type. It is not counted in the rhythm; it is played quickly, almost together with the next note.

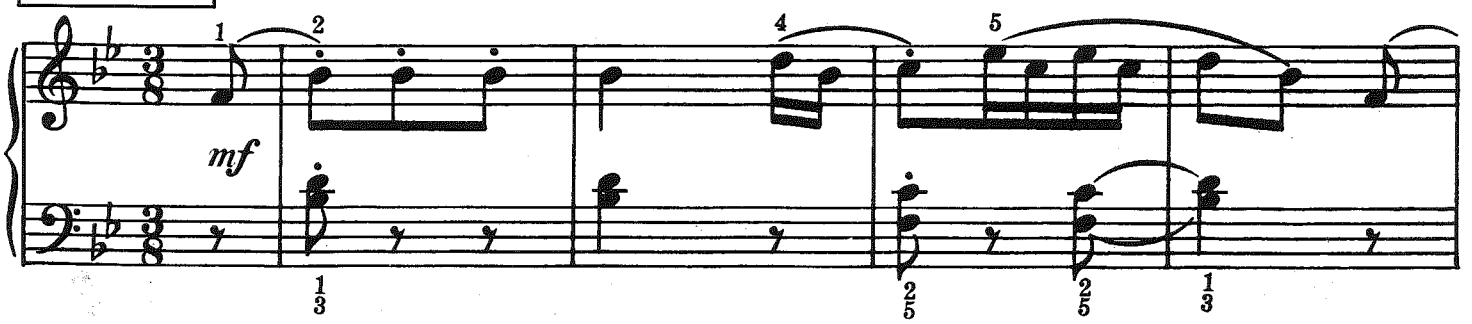
Count $\frac{3}{8}$ time in the following way.

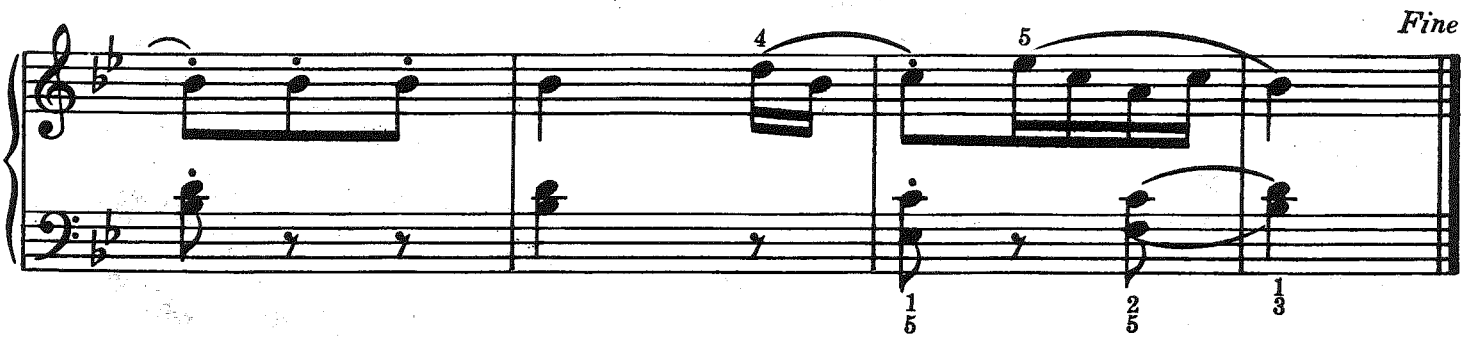
Minuet

Moderato

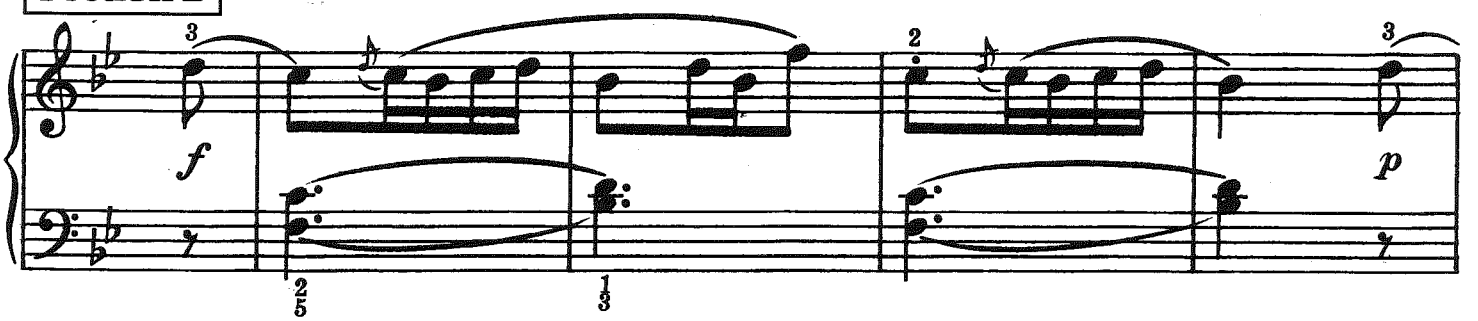
Johann Christian Bach*
(1735–1782)

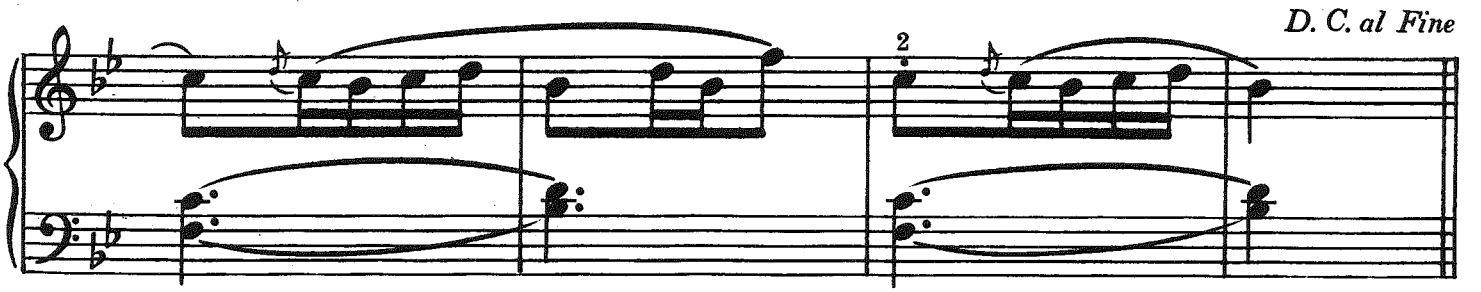
Section A





Section B





*Johann Christian Bach was the youngest son of Johann Sebastian Bach. In 1763, he became music master to the Queen of England.

Evening Serenade

Moderato

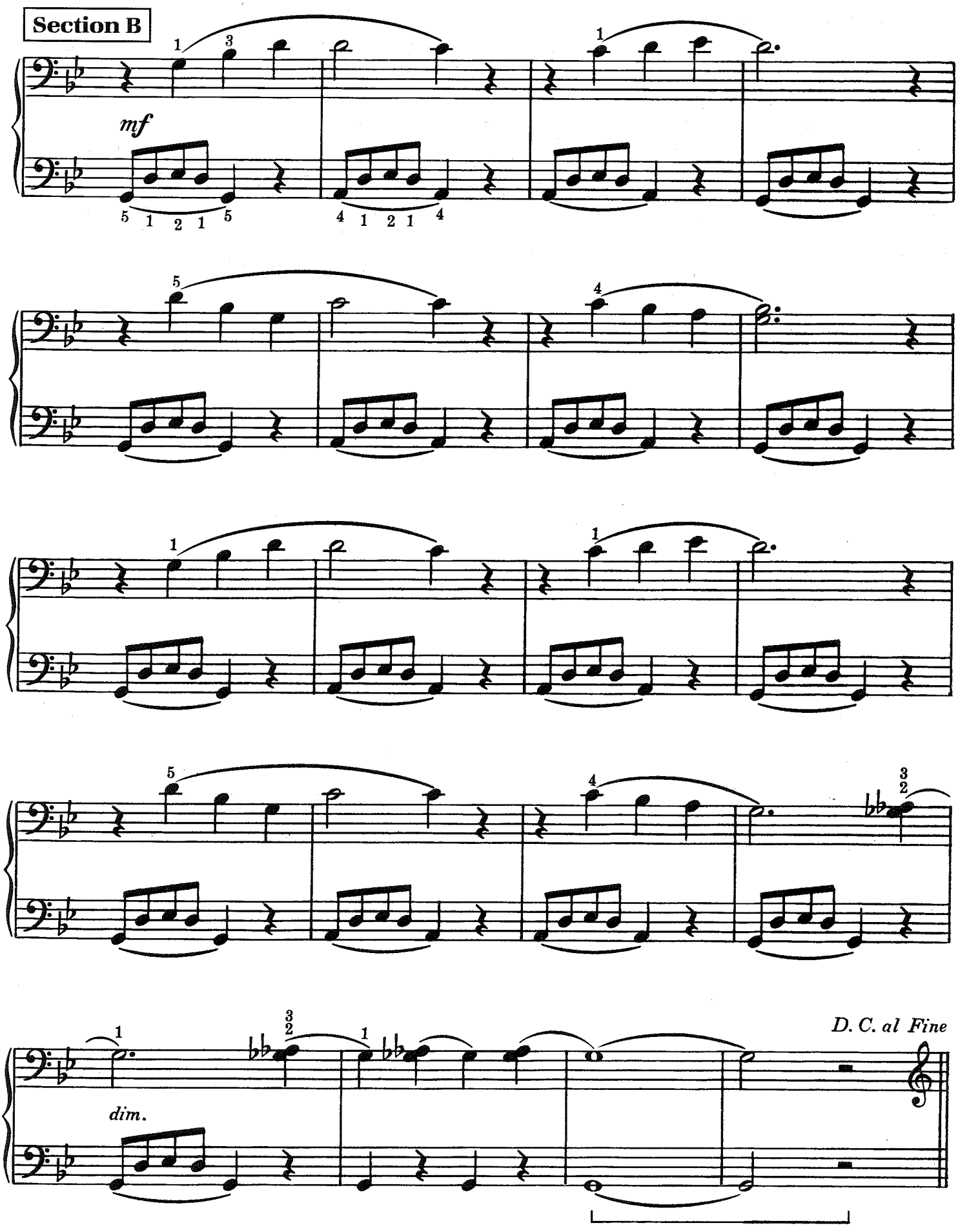
Section A

mp

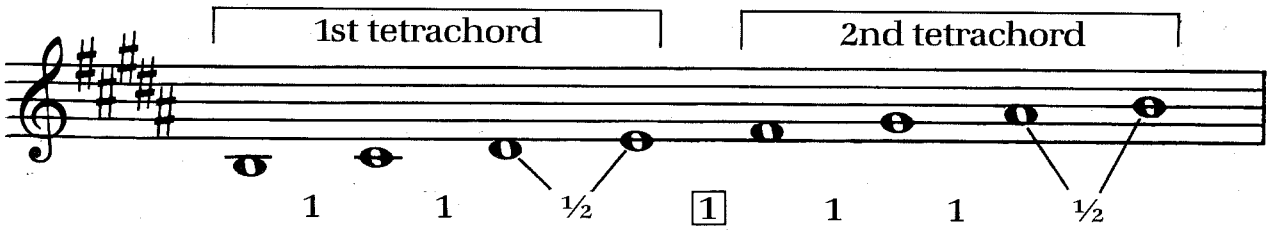
legato

Fine

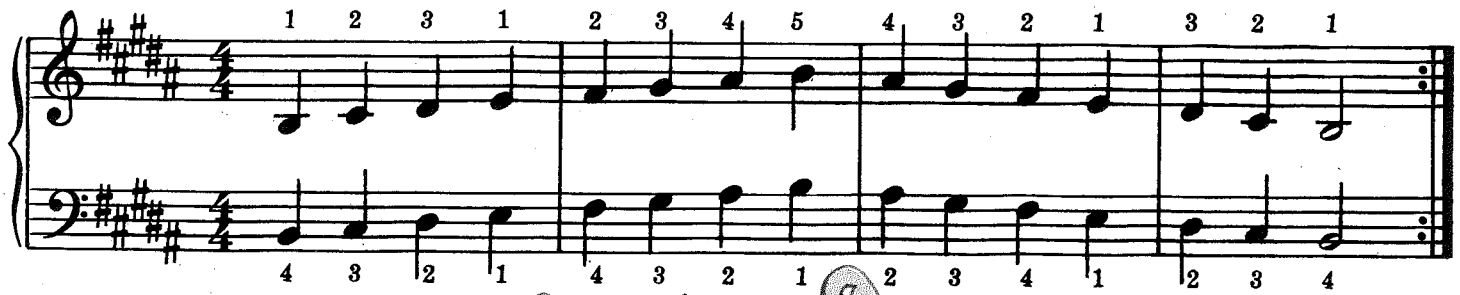
rit. (last time only)

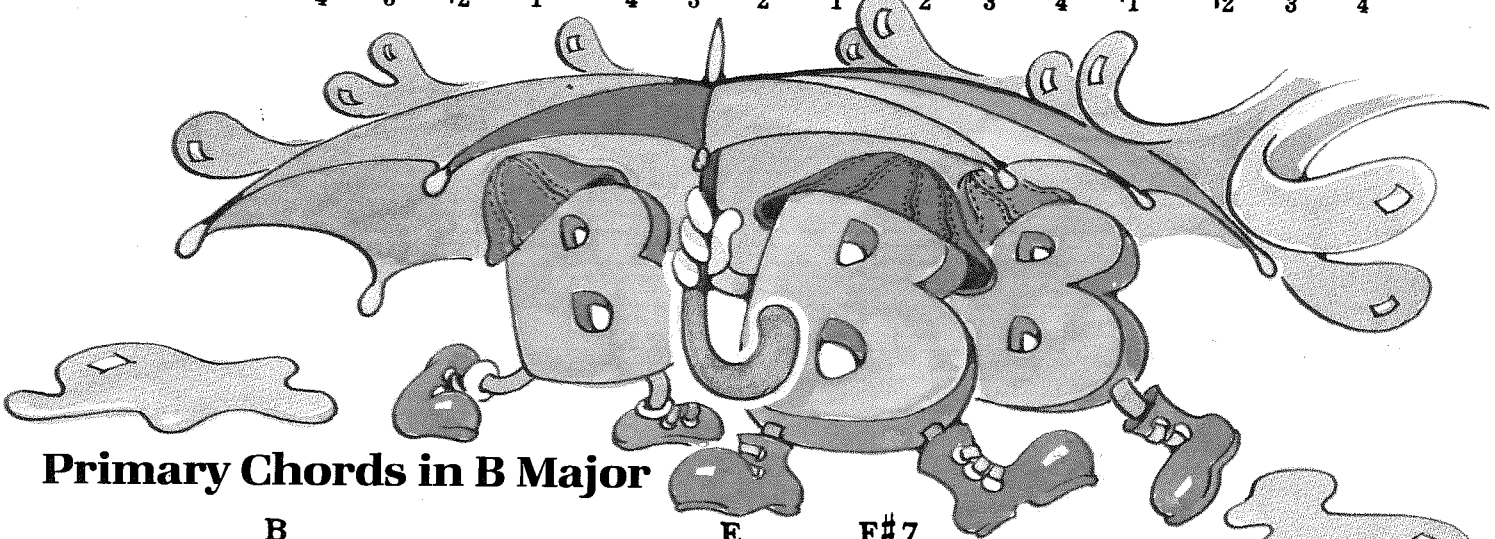

Section B
mf
dim.
D. C. al Fine

B Major Scale

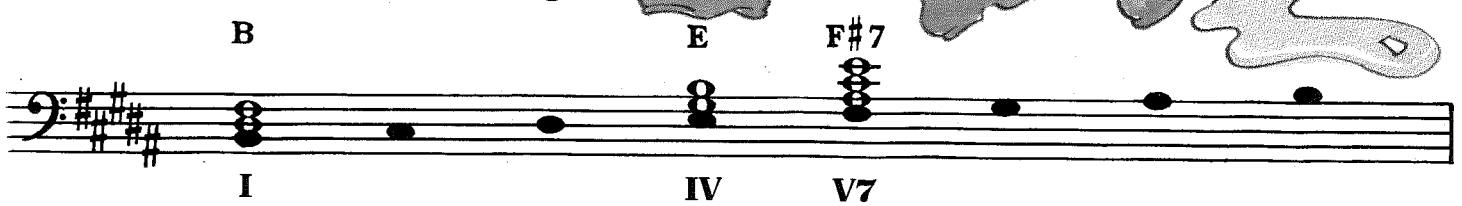


Play hands separately first.



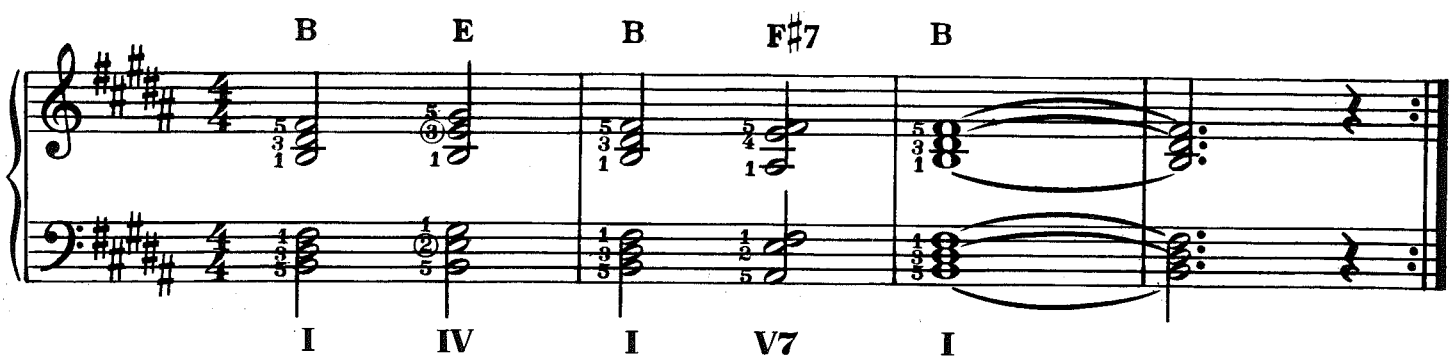


Primary Chords in B Major

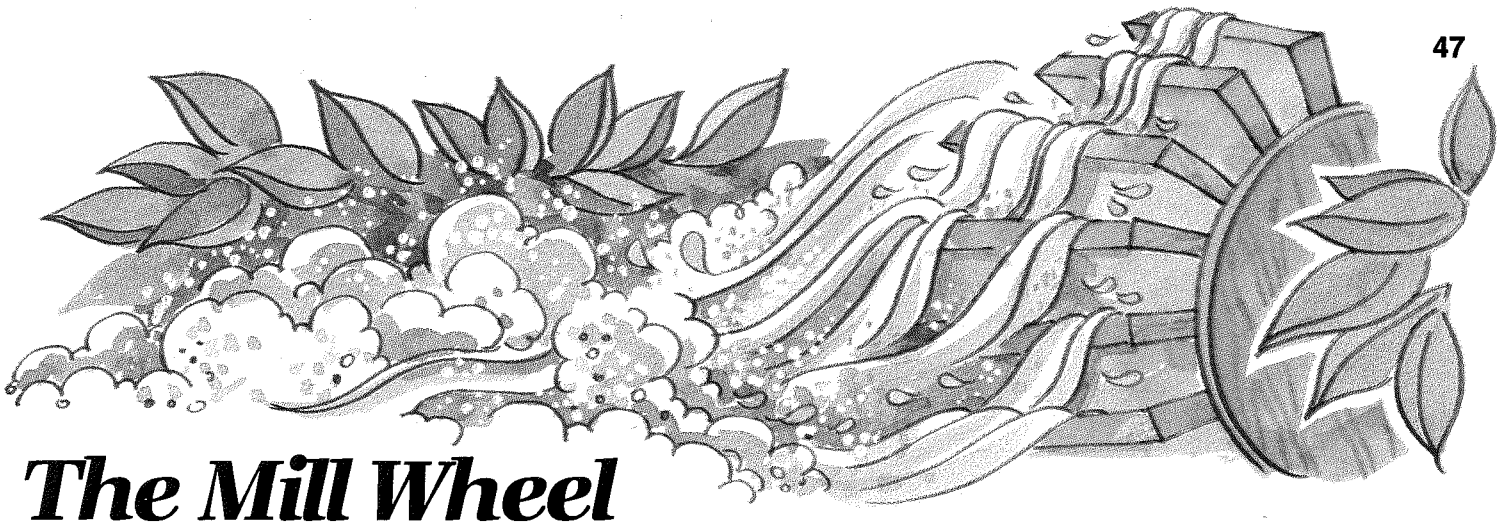


Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Practice this **chord progression** in B Major. Play hands separately first.



2nd inversion 1st inversion



The Mill Wheel

Allegretto

mf

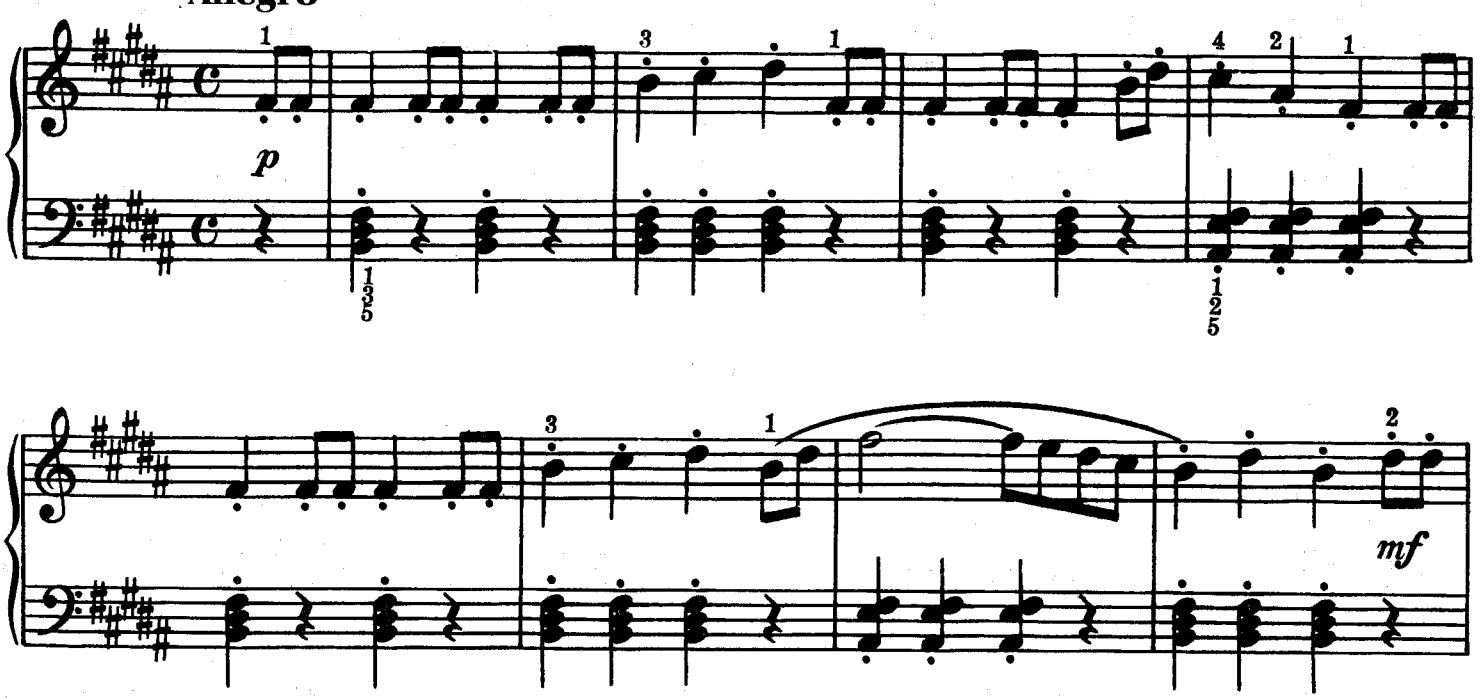
dim. e rit.

Play as written, then transpose to B♭.

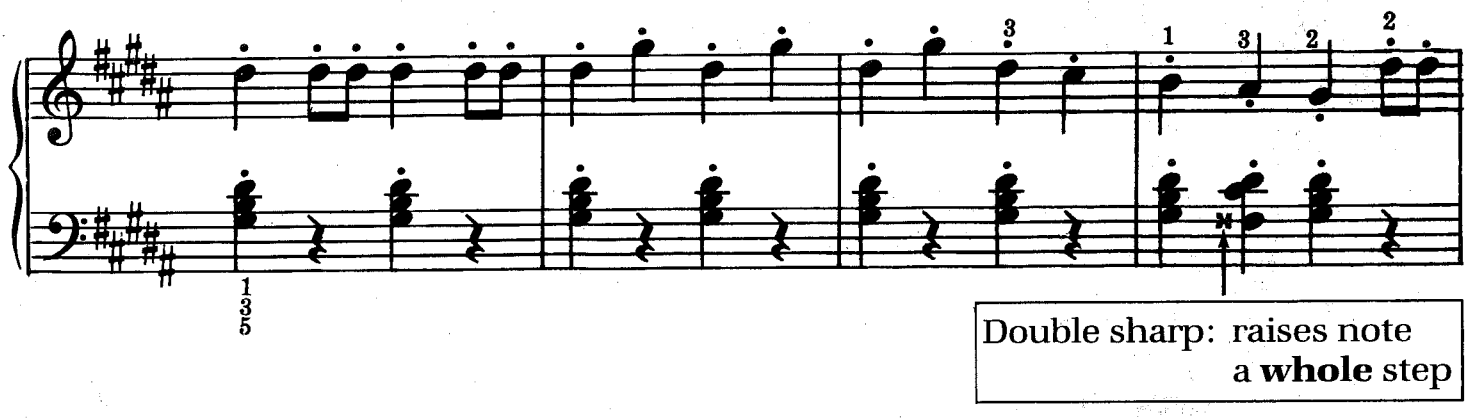
William Tell Overture

Gioacchino Rossini*
(1792–1868)

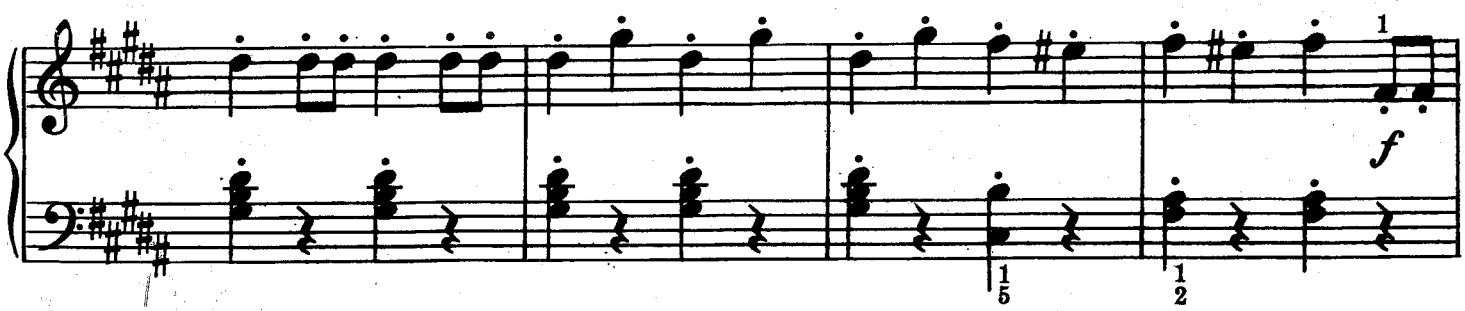
Allegro

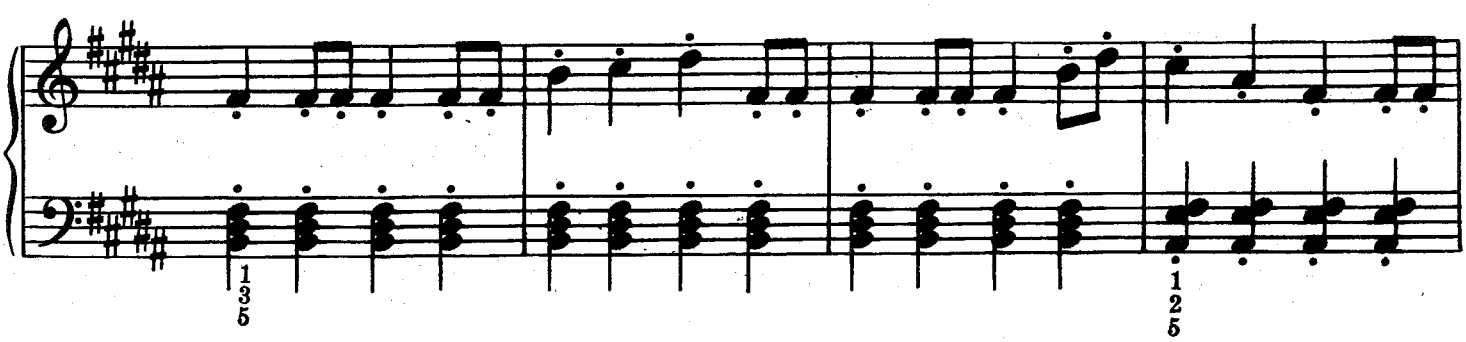


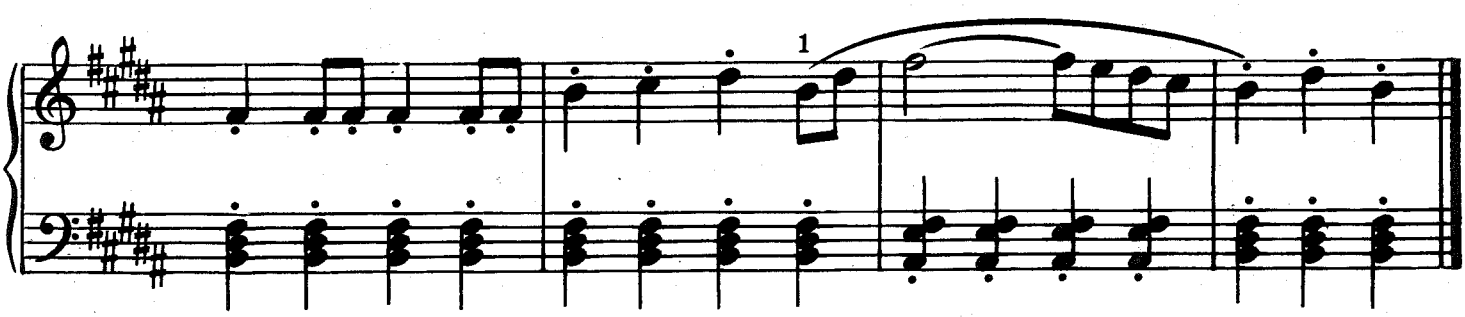
*Gioacchino Rossini was an Italian composer who is best known for his many operas. This piece is from his last and most famous opera, *William Tell*.



Double sharp: raises note
a **whole** step







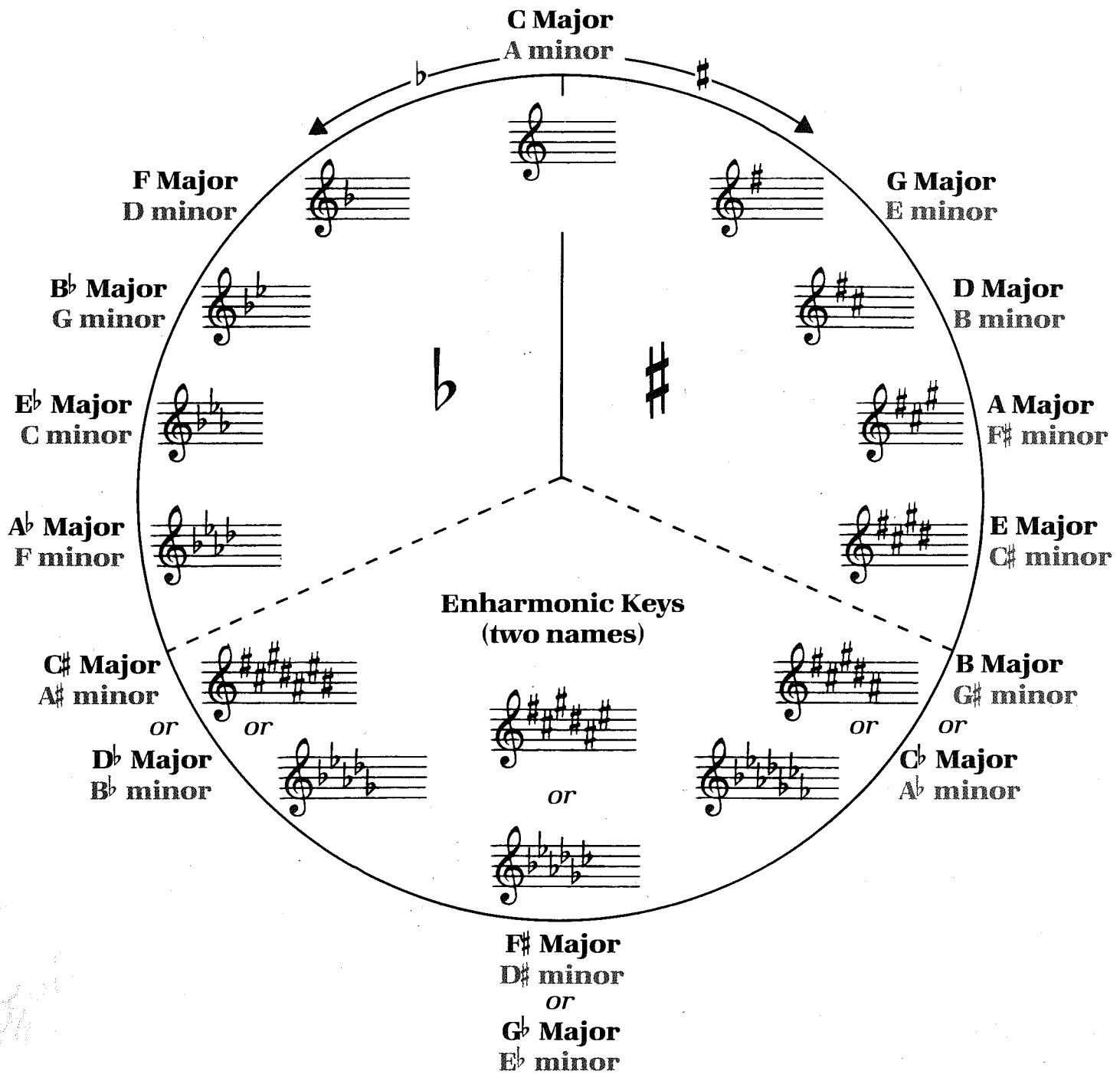
Reference
Circle of Keys

This chart is called the **circle of keys**. The sharps are arranged from the top, moving *clockwise*. The flats are arranged from the top, moving *counterclockwise*.

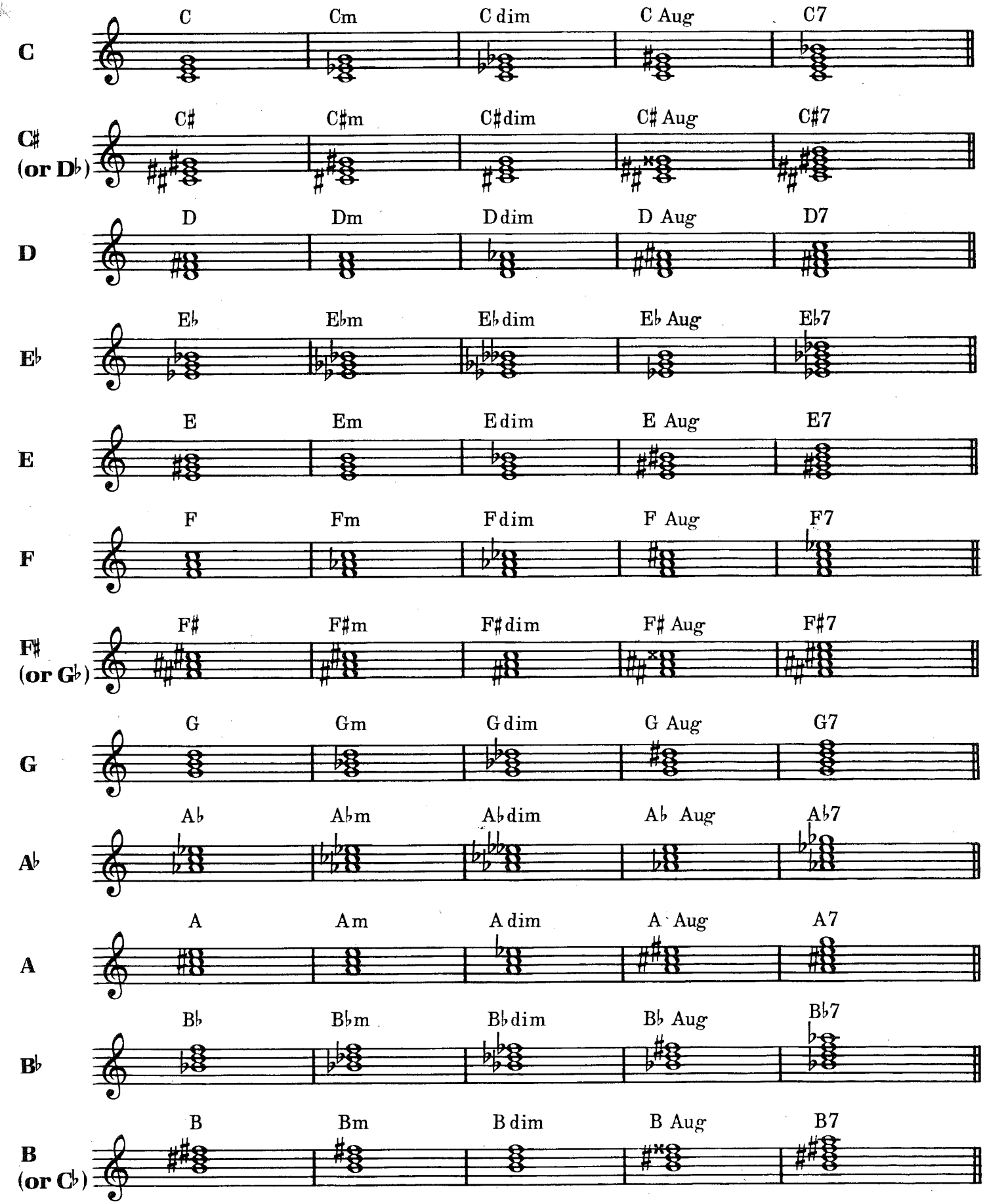
There are fifteen Major keys: seven sharp keys, seven flat keys, and one key with no sharps or flats.

Similarly, there are fifteen relative minor keys.

The keys at the bottom of the circle are called **enharmonic**. They each have **two** names.



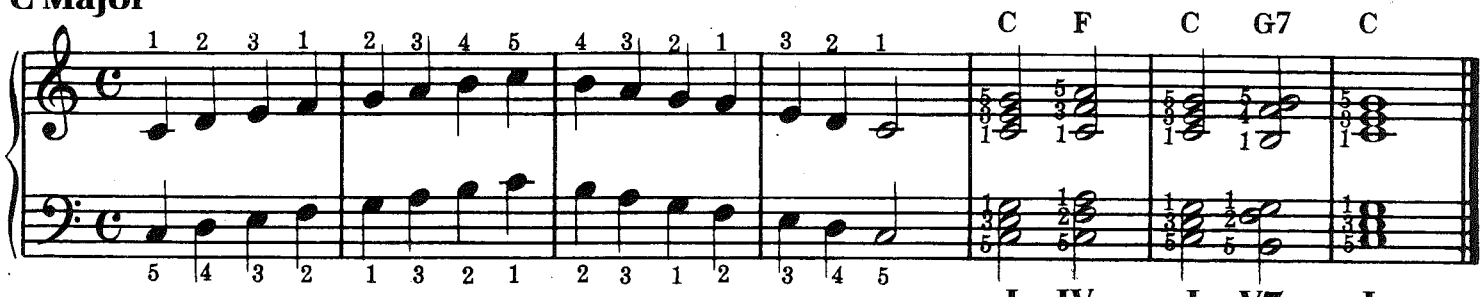
Chord Dictionary



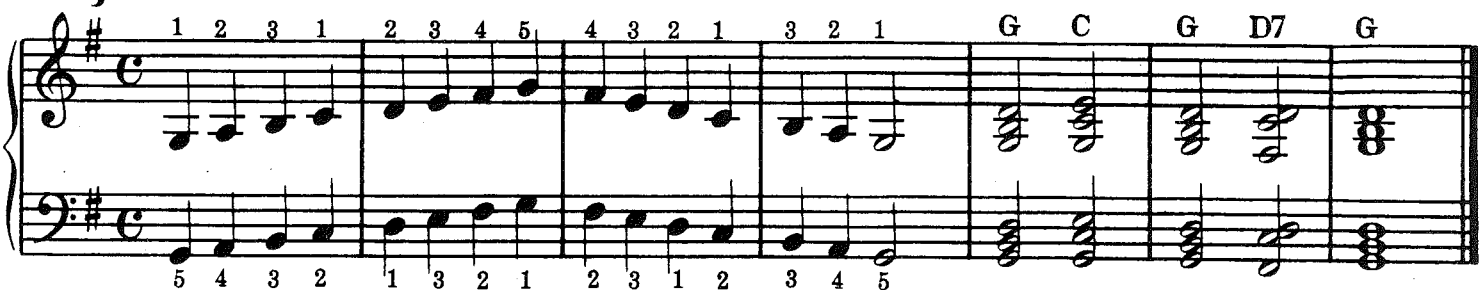
Major Scales and Primary Chords

Sharp Keys

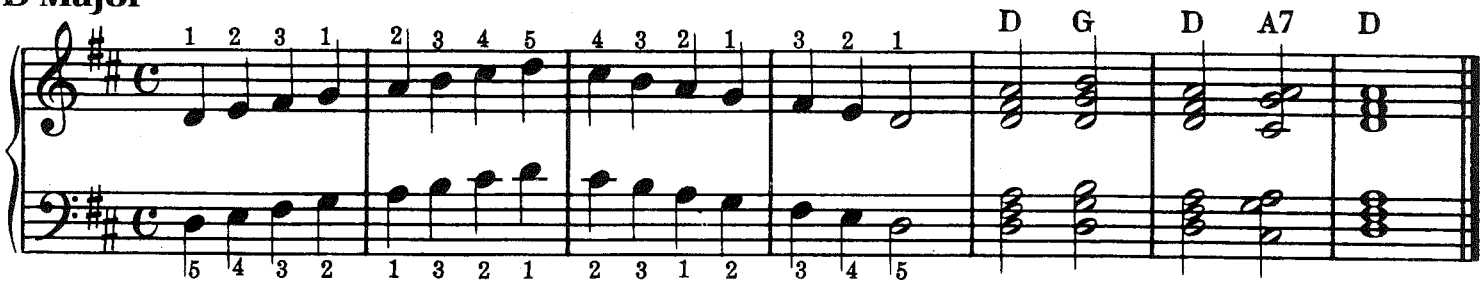
C Major



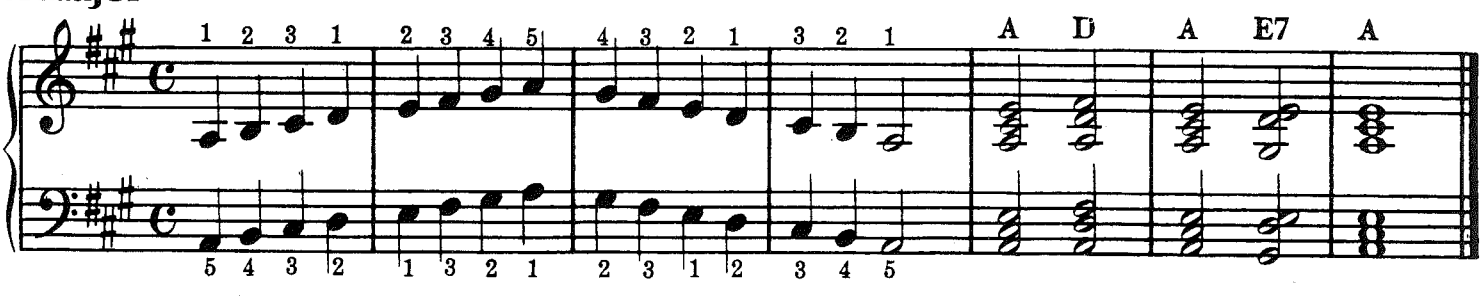
G Major



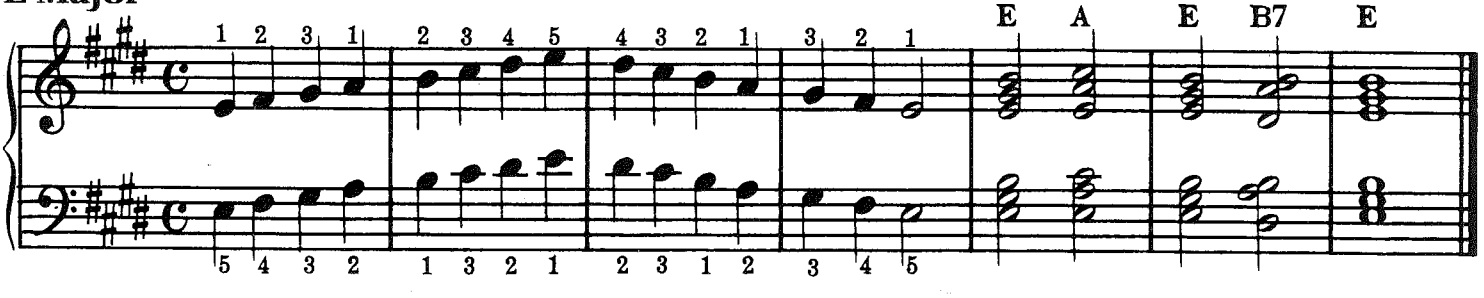
D Major



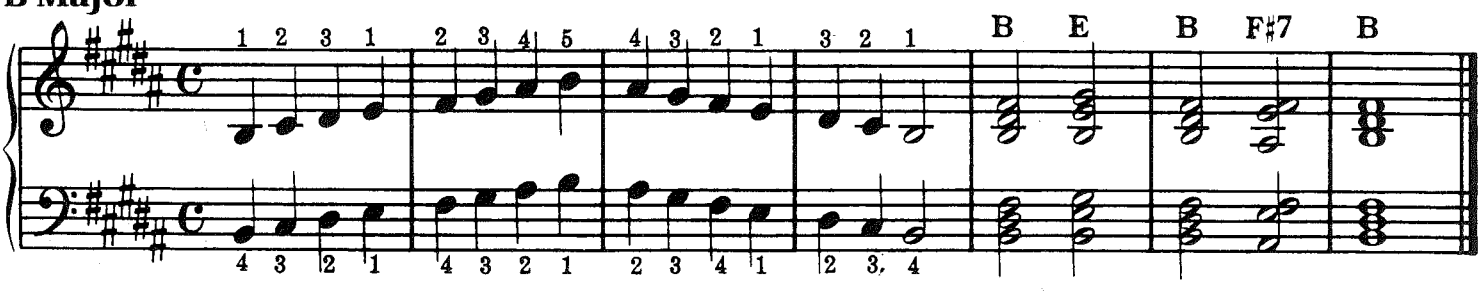
A Major



E Major

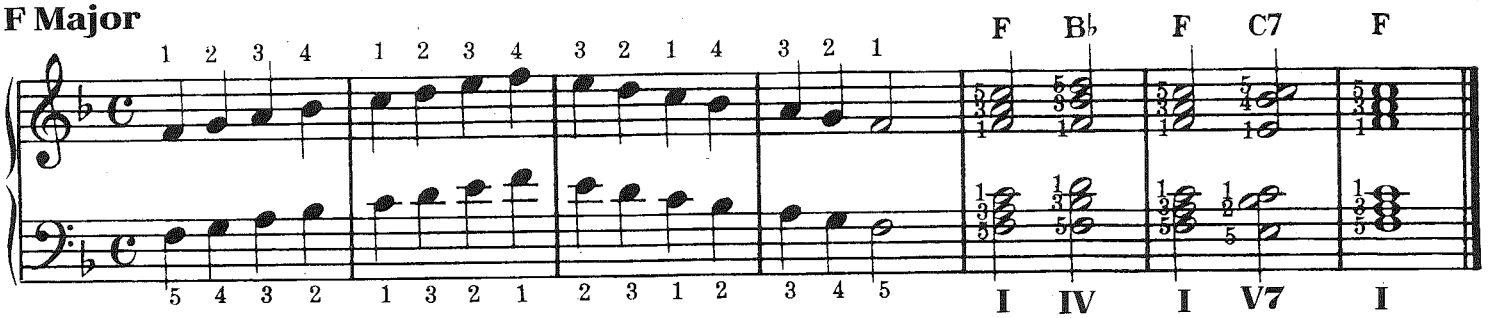


B Major

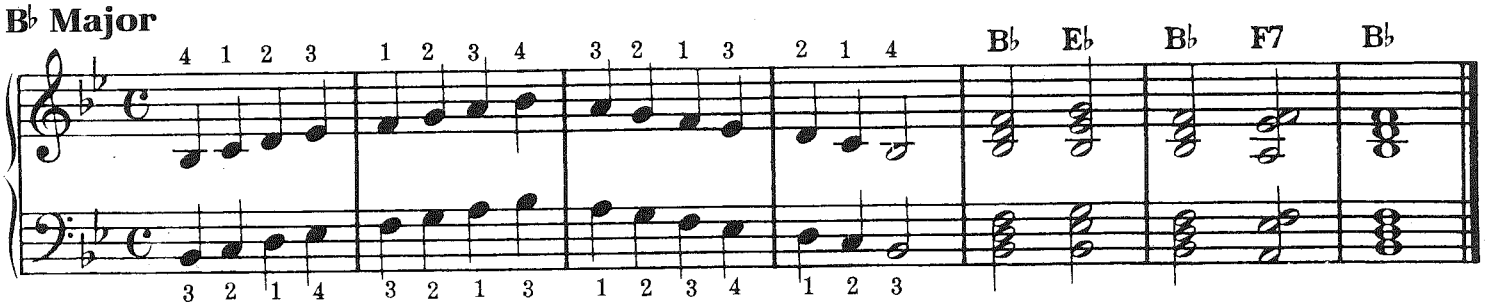


Flat Keys

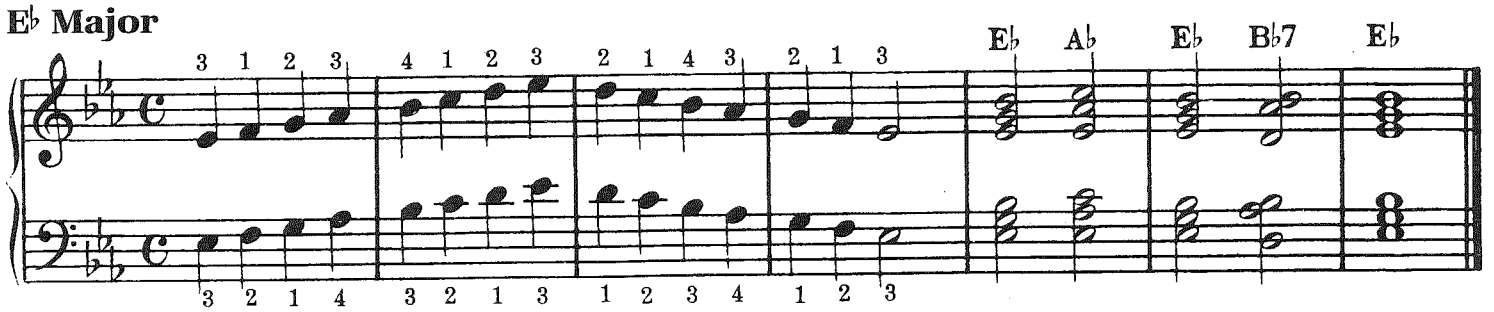
F Major



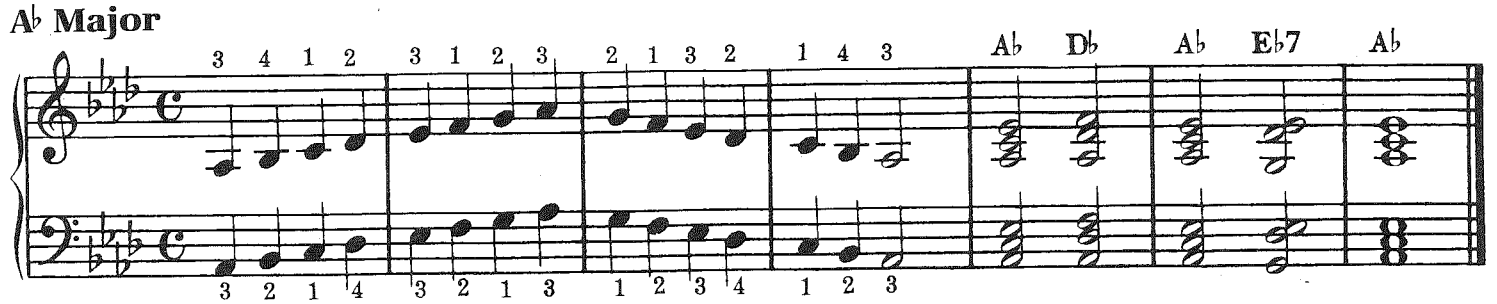
B♭ Major



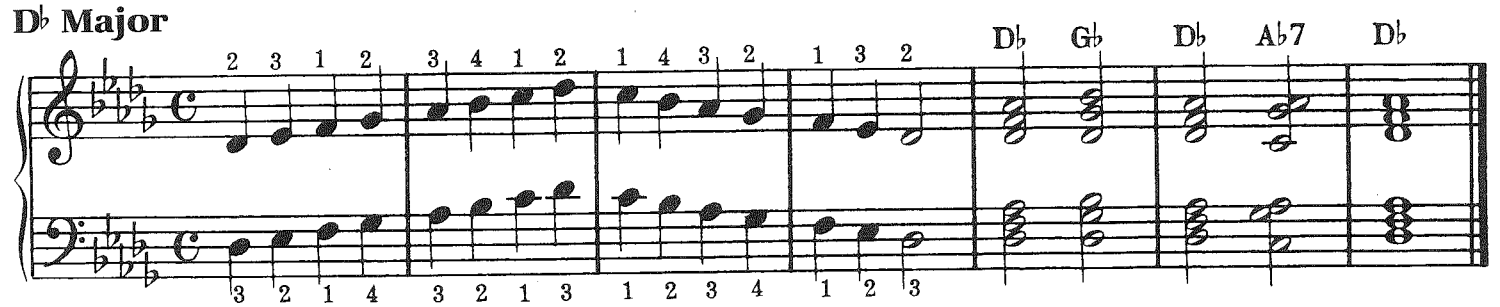
E♭ Major



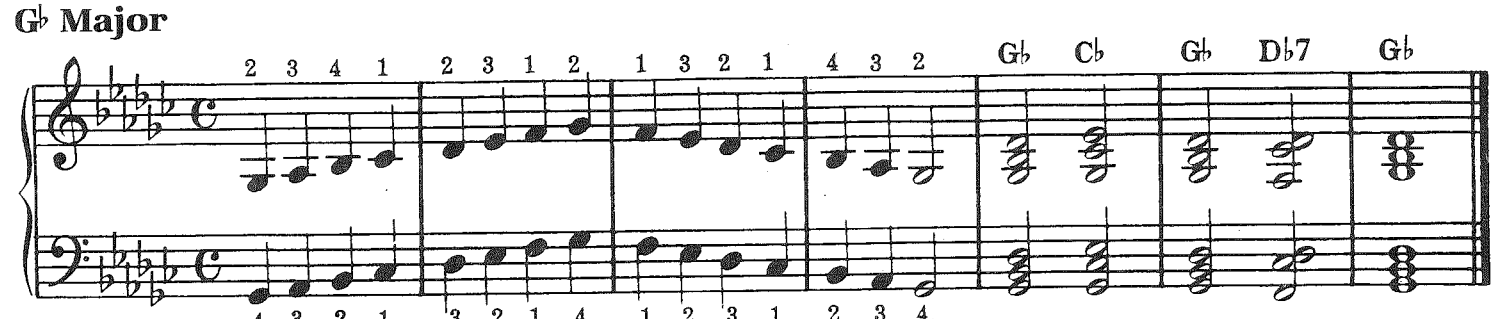
A♭ Major



D♭ Major



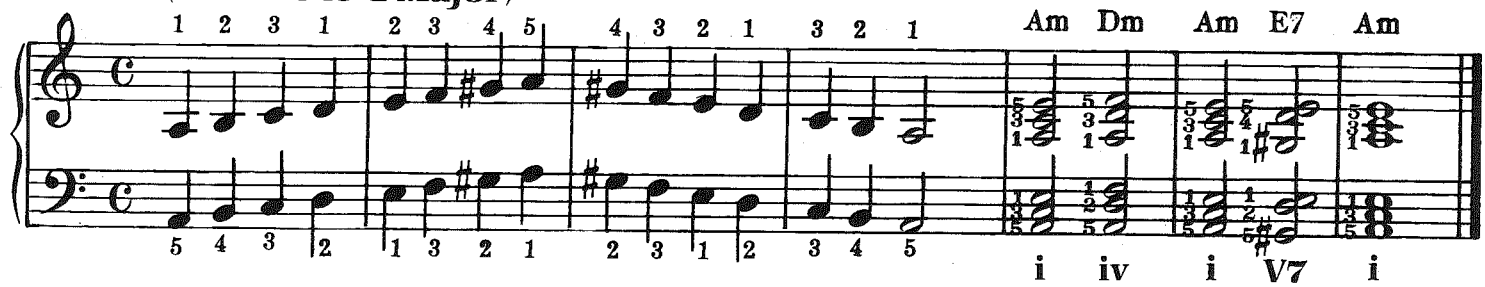
G♭ Major



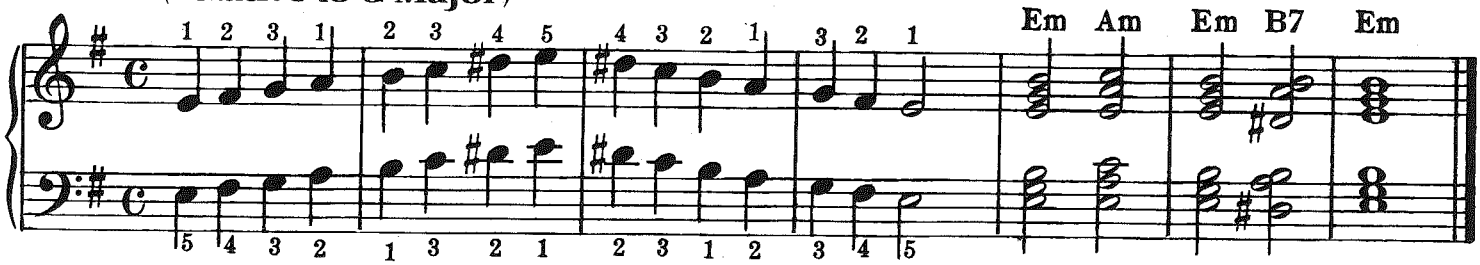
Harmonic Minor Scales and Primary Chords

Sharp Keys

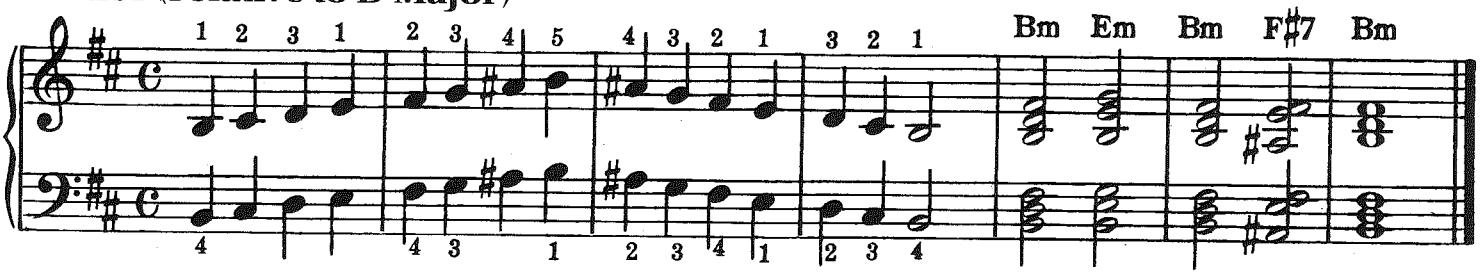
A minor (relative to C Major)



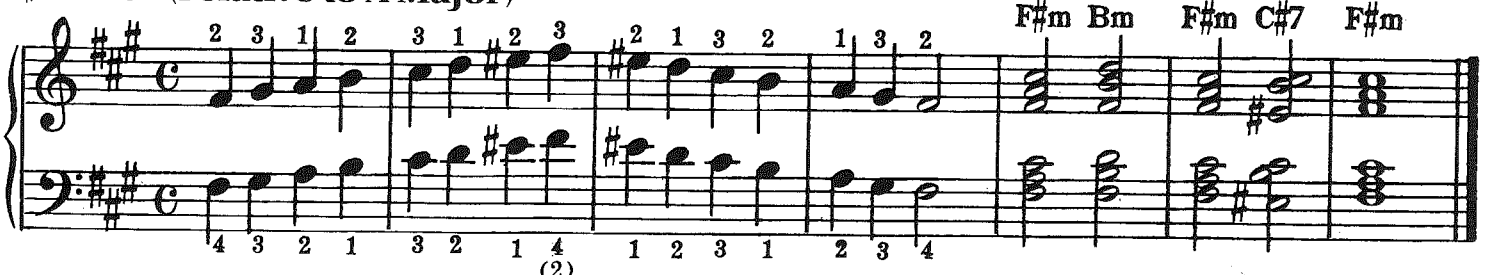
E minor (relative to G Major)



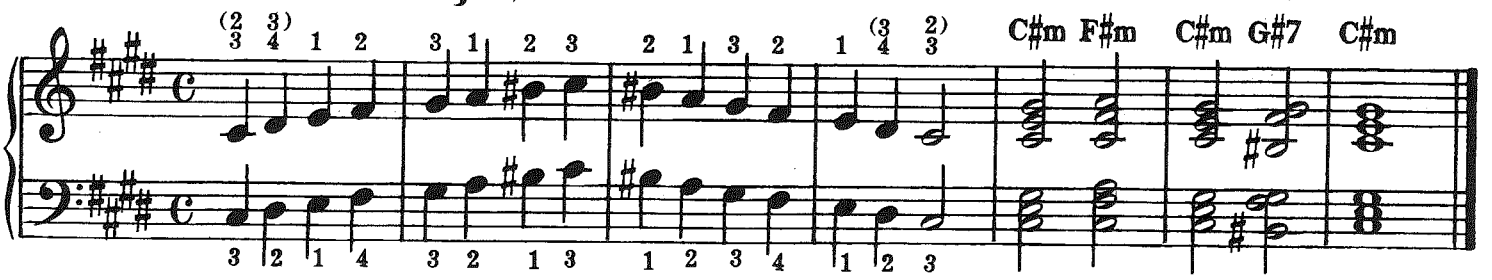
B minor (relative to D Major)



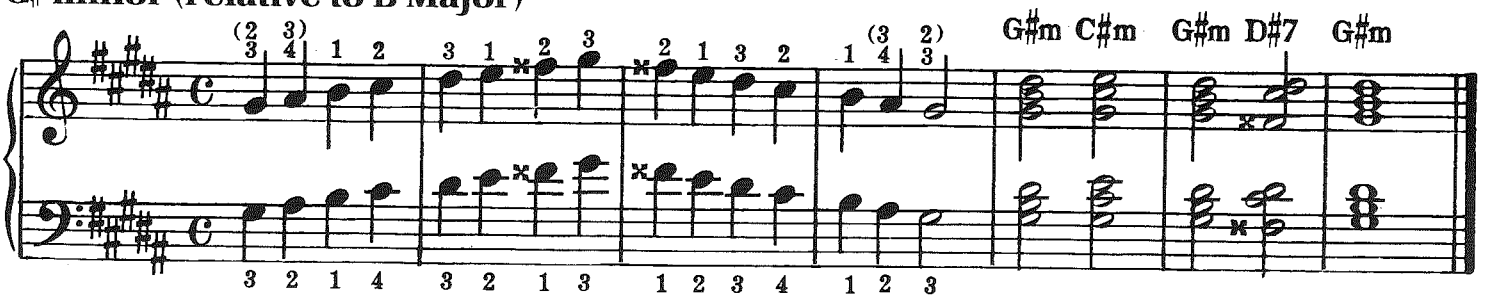
F♯ minor (relative to A Major)



C♯ minor (relative to E Major)

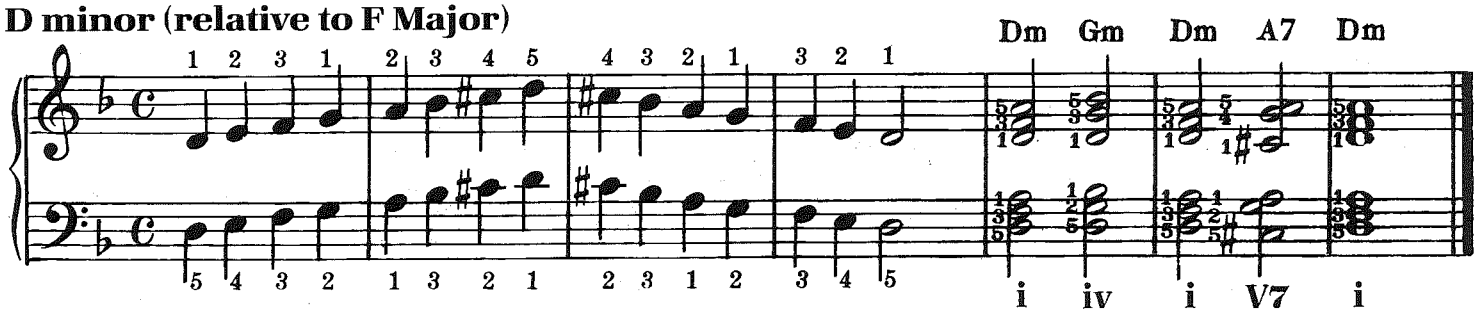


G♯ minor (relative to B Major)

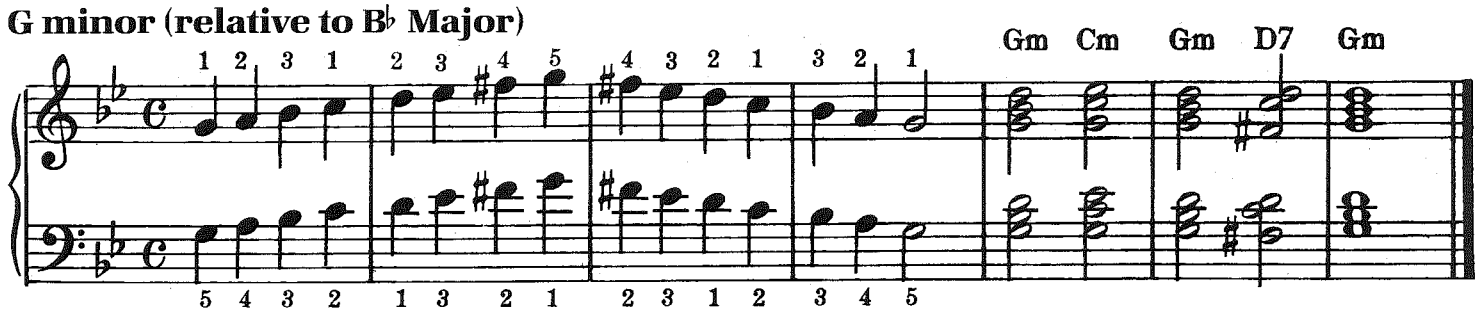


Flat Keys

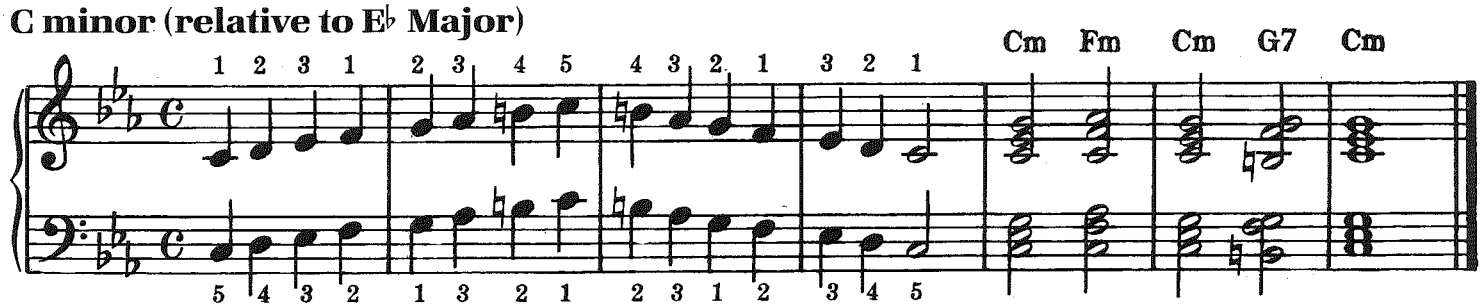
D minor (relative to F Major)



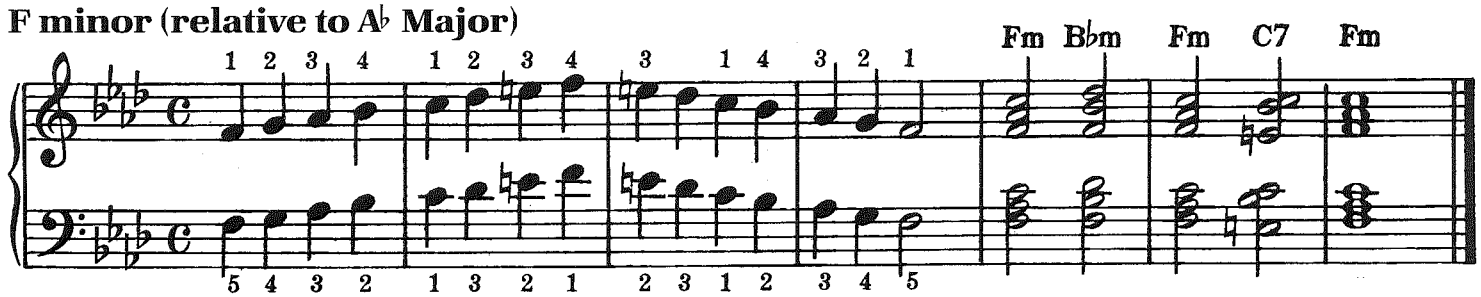
G minor (relative to B♭ Major)



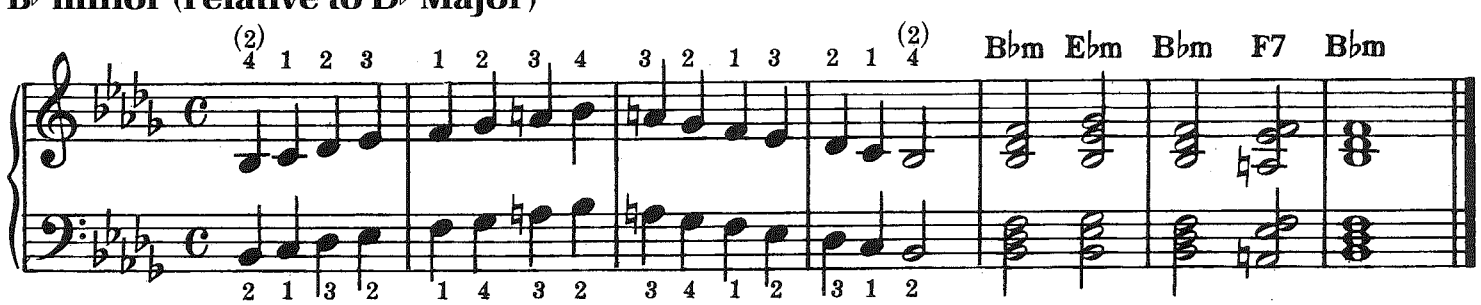
C minor (relative to E♭ Major)



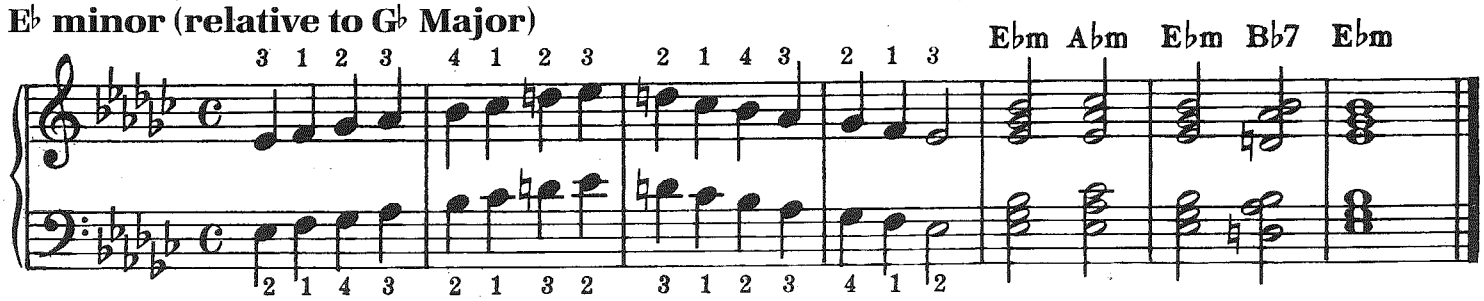
F minor (relative to A♭ Major)



B♭ minor (relative to D♭ Major)



E♭ minor (relative to G♭ Major)



(continued from the inside front cover)

Majo ..... a pattern of eight tones divided into two tetrachords that are joined by a whole step

Mezzo Forte ..... *mf* ..... medium loud

Mezzo Piano ..... *mp* ..... medium soft

Moderato ..... moderately

Molto ..... much, very

Octave Sign ..... *8va* ..... over notes: play one octave higher
under notes: play one octave lower

Parallel Minor Scale ..... parallel to the Major scale because it begins on the same keynote, but has a different key signature

Pianissimo ..... *pp* ..... very soft

Piano ..... *p* ..... soft

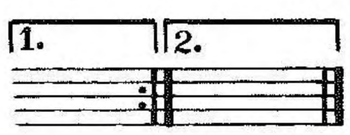
Poco a Poco ..... little by little

Presto ..... very fast

Relative Minor Scale ..... related to the Major scale because it has the same key signature, but begins on the 6th tone of the scale

Repeat Signs .... repeat from the beginning

..... repeat between the pairs of dots and double bar lines



..... play the first ending and repeat from the beginning; then skip the first ending and play the second

Ritardando ..... *rit.* ..... gradually slow down

Sempre ..... always

Sforzando ..... *sfz* ..... a sudden strong accent

Simile ..... similarly

Sonatina Form ..... an extended two-part form made of Sections AB, AB, Coda

Staccato .... short, disconnected tones

Syncopation ..... stress or accent the weak beats

Tempo ..... rate of speed

Tenuto Sign .... slight accent

Ternary Form ..... a three-part form made of Sections A, B, A

Tetrachord ..... a four-note pattern: whole step, whole step, half step

Tie .... connects notes of the same name for their combined value

Transpose ..... play in a different key than written

Vivace ..... lively